

**Third Party Evaluation of Works done under Madhya Pradesh
Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning
Authority (State CAMPA)**

(Year 2020-21)

A Report

Submitted to

Chief Executive Officer
State CAMPA, Satpuda Bhavan
Bhopal; (Madhya Pradesh)



Evaluated by



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACA	: Additional Compensatory Afforestation
ANR	: Assisted Natural Regeneration
APO	: Annual Plans of Operation
APCCF	: Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest
AR	: Artificial Regeneration
CA	: Compensatory Afforestation
CAF	: Compensatory Afforestation Fund
CAG	: Comptroller and Auditor General
CAMPA	: Compensatory Afforestation Management Planning Authority
CCF	: Chief Conservator of Forest
CF	: Conservator of Forest
CRM	: Conservation, Regeneration and Management of Natural Forest
DBH	: Diameter at Breast Height
DEO	: Data Entry Operator
DFO	: Divisional Forest Officer
DGPS	: Differential Global Positioning System
EPA	: Entry Point Activity
FG	: Forest Guard
FGD	: Focused Group Discussion
FSI	: Forest Survey of India
Ft	: Feet
GBH	: Girth at Breast Height
GCH	: Girth at Collar Height
GoI	: Government of India
GPS	: Global Positioning System
Ha	: Hectare
HQ	: Head Quarter
Hd.Qrs	: Head Quarters
ISFR	: India State of Forest Report
IT	: Information Technology

JFMC	: Joint Forest Management
KM	: Kilometres
LBCD	: Loose Bold Check Dams
MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MP	: Madhya Pradesh
NAC	: National Advisory Council
NFL	: Non-Forest land
NFM	: Natural Forest Management
NPV	: Net Present Value
NRLM	: National rural Livelihood Mission
NTFP	: Non-Timber Forest Produce
PAS	: Protected Areas
PCCF	: Principal Chief Conservator of Forest

Acknowledgment



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current report is the third party monitoring and evaluation study of Madhya Pradesh State CAMPA's work executed under three Forest Circles i.e. Gwalior, Shivpuri and Chhartarpur Circle from 2015-16 to 2019-20. This is as per field observation and personal interaction with local people, JFMCs, and in consultation with Forest Department officials.

Under CAF Act 2016 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) has been constituted for the management of funds deposited for compensatory afforestation, NPV and other money recoverable, in compliance of the conditions stipulated by the central government and in accordance with the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Under CAMPA, large-scale activities have been prescribe and taken up to accelerate preservation of natural forests, management of wildlife, infrastructure development in the sector and other allied works.

As project implementing agency MPFD is executing different CAMPA activities in Madhya Pradesh state. Keeping in view the importance of post project monitoring & evaluation, Madhya Pradesh State CAMPA intends to hire services of third parties through an open tender. As a successful bidder Social Action for Rural Development (SARDA), Ramgarh assigned for third party evaluation by vide letter no. CAMPA/312-IV/2335 dated 01/09/2021 for Group-5 i.e. Gwalior, Shivpuri and Chhatarpur Forest Circle in FY 2015-16 to 2019-20.

The field visit for above assigned Third Party Monitoring & Evaluation of Activities done under Madhya Pradesh State CAMPA was conducted in the month of October-November 2021, by SARDA team for Shivpuri, Chhatarpur and Gwalior Forest Circle.

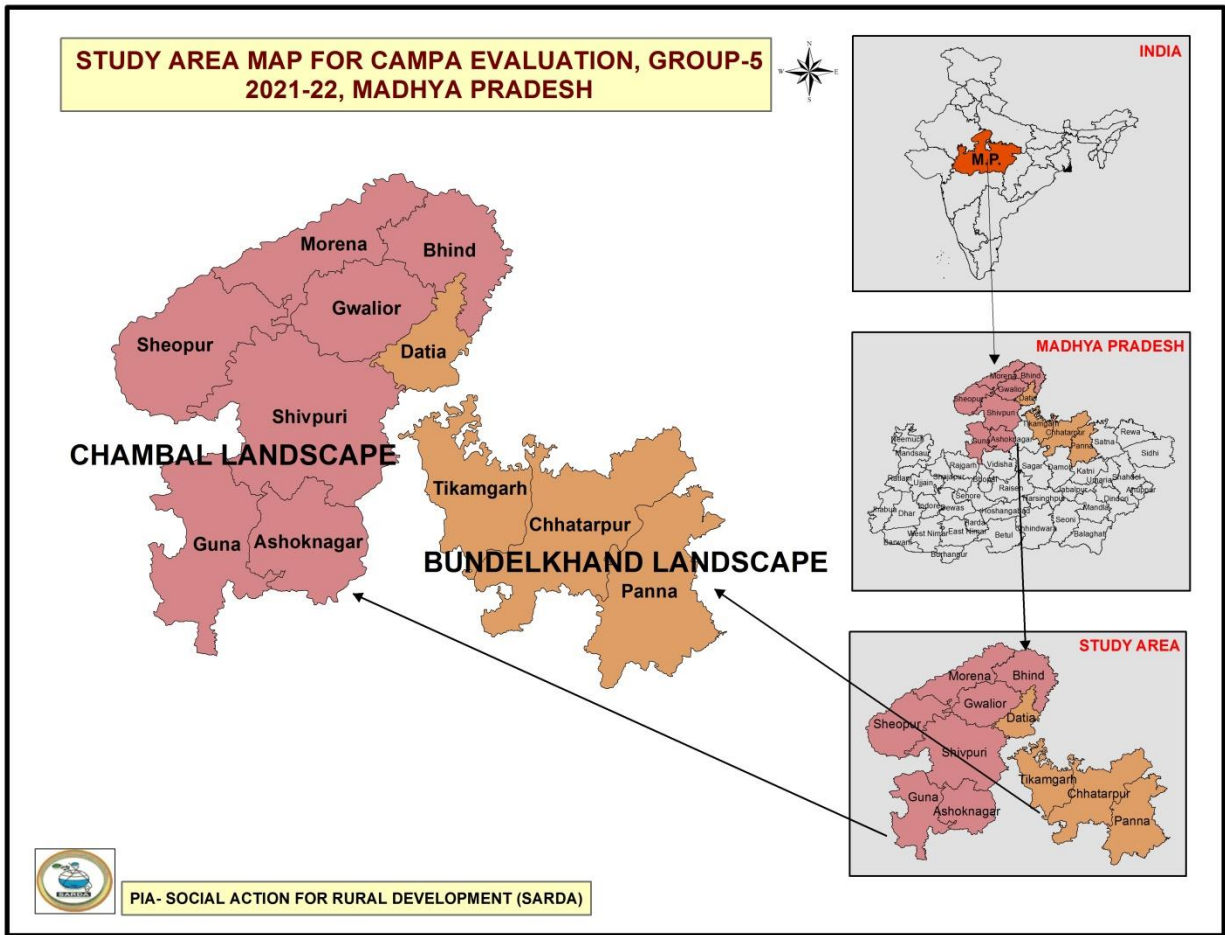
We are pleased to inform that the MP State CAMPA is indeed an excellent example of successful execution of APO in visited Forest Divisions. The project has been well conceived planned and implemented.

A. Study Area

The current M&E study was carried out for assigned Group-5 cluster. The Group-5 covered 14 forest divisions under 11 Districts of Madhya Pradesh State (12 territorial and 02 wildlife divisions) under 4 Forest Circles where CAMPA funds are utilized for year 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Sln	Distt.	Sln	Distt.	Sln	Distt.
1	Ashoknagar	5	Guna	9	Sheopur
2	Bhind	6	Gwalior	10	Shivpuri
3	Chhatarpur	7	Morena	11	Tikamgarh
4	Datia	8	Panna		

The studied area is in geographical area Located in the north of the state. The 11 districts located. There are a total of 3 Forest Circle, 14 Forest Divisions including 2 Wildlife in this group.



Sln	Forest Circle	Forest Division	Administrative District
1	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur
2		Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh
3		South Panna	Panna
4		North Panna	Panna
5	Gwalior	Gwalior	Gwalior
6		Sheopur Kala	Sheopur
7		Morena	Morena
8		Datia	Datia
9		Bhind	Bhind
10	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	Shivpuri
11		Guna	Guna
12		Ashok Nagar	Ashok Nagar
13	WLC	Panna Tiger Reserve	Panna
14		Madhav National Park	Shivpuri

B. Adopted M&E Methodology

The present M&E report is an attempt to carry out performance evaluation of the CAMPA activities undertaken by Madhya Pradesh State CAMPA in Gwalior, Shivpuri and Chhatarpur Forest Circle in the period of 2015-16 to 2019-20 with the following objectives:

- i. To evaluate CAMPA works undertaken by State CAMPA in assigned Forest Divisions from 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- ii. Monitoring and Evaluation of CAMPA schemes implemented from 2015-16 to 2019-20
- iii. Physically verification, Data Collection and Data Compilation of executed CAMPA works
- iv. Prepare a report based on physical verification and FGDs about the quality and quantity of the executed works

In the assessment period, the State CAMPA has implemented activities under the major categories like plantations, construction of the Forest Quarters, WHS, chain link fencing etc. The assessment was carried out through several Verifiable Performance Indicators appropriate for the particular activity with a view to assess their effectiveness in obtaining the aims and objectives of CAMPA. These performance indicators were developed in such a way that it can also analyze the comprehensive output/outcome based impacts of State CAMPA activities. During field evaluation, teams visited 14 divisions covering all the 11 administrative District regarding afforestation areas, site-specific plantations, under the plantation category. Under the different categories of infrastructure developments, buildings/infrastructures were evaluated by the assessment team's and chain link fencing, rapta and WHS were also visited.

C. Key Findings

a. Shivpuri Circle

i. Shivpuri Division

- ✪ *During the five years 2015-16 to 2019-20 of CAMPA/NPV project implementation a total of 1580 ha area was treated under different plantation type namely Mixed Plantation, Fuelwood and fodder, greenery of barren hills, Urjavan , It is the 100% of the total target area (1580 ha) in terms of percentage.*
- ✪ *The afforestation work was done in 34 villages under 05 different forest ranges of the division.*
- ✪ *The important species planted among these plantation sites were Teak, Chiroal, Sisham,, Amla, Neem, Jangli jalebi, Bahera, karanj etc.*
- ✪ *A total of eight JFMCs were sampled from four forest ranges to estimate survival percentage of species. Average survival rate of species estimated was 86.5 %. The survival rate of species was estimated through counting of species after laying 30mx30m quadrat in random basis of different plantation sites. The observation of the evaluator, interviews with forest officials, JFMC members and community people were also taken into account to validate the survival rate of species.*

- ✧ *During the implementation of project, the process of micro plan was completed for the entire 8 JFMCs / villages, which were treated.*
- ✧ *The project implementation areas were selected as per the working plan. Priority was given to those villages who were ready to own responsibility for protection and maintenance of the project assets.*
- ✧ *The quality of work at majority of the plantation sites under the respective sites was found satisfactory.*
- ✧ *The bio-mass and litter has significantly increased in soil due to good growth of species planted in the project. The stunted growths were observed in unirrigated sampled sites but the restoration of waste land is very good in all plantation sites.*
- ✧ *The CAMPA/NPV project has been contributing towards the community have providing regular wage earning was contributing in maintaining better standard of living.*
- ✧ *The enthusiastic JFMC members and local people were aware regarding the choice of species suitable to the local needs.*
- ✧ *It is the R&D circle who who provided the qualitative seeds from own permanent nursery.*
- ✧ *Community people showed interest in perennial medicinal and fruit yielding tree species like Terminalia spp., Emblica officinalis. Azadirachta indica, Pongamia pinnata, which had good growth, as observed during field visit of sample plantation sites.*
- ✧ *The villagers and the forest staff maintained regular interaction and due to it the community people were found awareness towards programme. They were also aware of future benefits to be accrued from this project.*
- ✧ *Fodder was made available to local community through protection committee at few plantation sites*
- ✧ *The effectiveness of regular meetings can be easily evaluated to know that in some villages man-animal conflict with wild animal was very common but after these villagers helping FD in conflict solution.*
- ✧ *The provision of fund for fencing was not adequate but the project authority made commendable efforts in this direction because uncontrolled grazing is always a big problem for implementing agency.*

ii. Guna Division

- iii. Ashoknagar Division
- b. Gwalior Circle
 - i. Gwalior Division
 - ii. Sheopur Division
 - iii. Morena Division
 - iv. Datia Division
 - v. Bhind Division
- c. Chhattarpur Circle
 - i. Chhatarpur Division
 - ii. Tikamgarh Division
 - iii. North Panna Division
 - iv. South Panna Division
- d. WL Divisions
 - i. Madhav National Park
 - ii. Panna Tiger reserve

D. Divisionwise scoring

Sln	Forest Circle	Forest Division	Toyal Score	Achivement (CA+NPV)
1	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur		
2		Tikamgarh		
3		South Panna		
4		North Panna		
5	Gwalior	Gwalior		
6		Sheopur Kala		
7		Morena		
8		Datia		
9		Bhind		
10	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	1446	703
11		Guna		
12		Ashok nagar		
13		Panna Tiger Reserve		
14		Madhav National Park		

E. Recommendations & Suggestions

- Watch & ward should be extended to 6 years instead of 4 years.
- Indigenous and diversified species for plantation under ANR should be adopted to replicate like a natural forest.
- During physical evaluation, it was observed that chances of fuelwood cutting are higher in plantation sites nearer to human habitation due to consumption of fuel wood and other forest products. Accordingly, more emphasis should be given for watch & ward.
- In those lands where soil quality is not conducive for a particular species of plant, manure can be applied during initial years of plantation.
- In dense forest sites only protection in terms of watch & ward is not sufficient for proliferation of natural forest. Additional SMC works can be done to protect from soil erosion and moisture conservation.
- Fire protection measures such as fire line creation, training of fire squad & upgradation of equipment should be done every year. For effectiveness maintenance of fire lines should be done on routine basis.
- In sloppy terrain areas where siltation percentage is high, renovation of SMC works should be done.
- Unwanted species need to be uprooted for better growth of plantation.
- Good coppice tree species should be planted, so that in case of fire incidence or illicit tree cutting, new shoots come up and within few years lost biodiversity can be restored.
- for wild animals like Ape, Bear etc. fruit bearing plantation can be done to prevent human elephant conflict. However, fruit bearing plants like berry, mango, jack fruit etc required pruning and summer season maintenance.
- Inside treatment area where patches plantation activities are not done, some measures like fire protection, SMC creation and general watch & ward should be done to preserve the existing forest.
- Maintenance work like pruning, thinning, climber cutting and removal of unwanted species should be done periodically at all plantation sites.

Chapter - I

Introduction

Located in Central India, Madhya Pradesh is the second largest State covering an area of 3,08,252 sq km which is 9.38% of the geographical area of the country and is bordered on the west by Gujarat, on the northwest by Rajasthan, on the northeast by Uttar Pradesh, on the east by Chhattisgarh, and on the south by Maharashtra. The State lies between 21°17' N to 26°52' N latitude and 74°08' E to 82°49' E longitudes. Physiographically, the State can be divided into four regions, viz the low lying areas in north and north-west of Gwalior, Malwa Plateau, Satpuda and Vindhyan Ranges. Madhya Pradesh has a subtropical climate. The annual rainfall ranges 800 mm to 1,800 mm and the annual temperature varies from 22°C to 25°C. The State is drained by a number of rivers, which include Narmada, Tapti, Son, Betwa, Shipra and Chambal. The State has 50 districts, of which 21 are tribal districts. The State does not have any hill district. As per the 2011 census, Madhya Pradesh has a population of 72.63 million accounting to 6 percent of India's population. The rural and urban population stands at 72.37% and 27.63% respectively. Tribal population of the State is 21.09%. The population density of the State is 236 per sq km, which is much lower than the national average. The 19th Livestock census 2012 has reported a total livestock population of 36.33 million. The recorded forest area of the state is 94,689 km² which is 30.72% of its geographical area. The reserved forests constitute 65.36%, Protected forest 32.84% and unclassed forest 1.80%.

The forests are generally used for the lifestyle, wellbeing of the forest dwellers, villagers and others people/ species wholly or partly dependent on forests. These are also used for nature reserve, national park, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserve, as a habitat of any endangered/ threatened species of flora and fauna and for agriculture purposes for the rehabilitation of the persons displaced from their residences by reason of any river valley or hydroelectric projects etc.

The forest land is generally diverted for facilitating developmental activities for non-forestry purposes like construction of power projects, irrigation projects, roads, railways, schools, hospitals, rural electrification, telecommunication, drinking water facilities and mining etc.

As per the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, whenever forest land is to be diverted for non-forestry purpose usually the conditions relating to transfer, mutation and declaration as Reserve Forest/ Protected Forest the equivalent non forest land for compensatory afforestation and funds for raising compensatory afforestation etc. are to be imposed. For mining purposes additional conditions like

maintaining a safety zone area, fencing and regeneration etc. and for major and medium irrigation projects, catchment area treatment plans are to be stipulated.

Based on the recommendations of the CEC, the Supreme Court of India in October 2002 directed the creation of a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' in which all the money received from the user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value (NPV) of forest land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan Funds, etc. were to be deposited.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund

- ❖ The CAF Act was passed by the centre in 2016 and the related rules were notified in 2018.
- ❖ The CAF Act was enacted to manage the funds collected for compensatory afforestation which till then was managed by ad hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).
- ❖ Compensatory afforestation means that every time forest land is diverted for non-forest purposes such as mining or industry, the user agency pays for planting forests over an equal area of non-forest land, or when such land is not available, twice the area of degraded forest land.
- ❖ As per the rules, 90% of the CAF money is to be given to the states while 10% is to be retained by the Centre.
- ❖ The funds can be used for treatment of catchment areas, assisted natural generation, forest management, wildlife protection and management, relocation of villages from protected areas, managing human-wildlife conflicts, training and awareness generation, supply of wood saving devices and allied activities.

1. Background of Project

Compensatory Afforestation involves identification of non-forest land or degraded forest land, work schedule, cost structure of plantation, provision of funds, mechanism to ensure the utilisation of funds and monitoring mechanism etc. Hence, it is one of the most important conditions stipulated by the Central Government while approving proposals for de-reservation or diversion of forest land for non-forest use. It is essential that with all such proposals, a comprehensive scheme for compensatory afforestation is formulated and submitted to the Central Government. The comprehensive scheme is to include the details of non-forest/ degraded forest area identified for

compensatory afforestation, map of area to be taken up for compensatory afforestation, year wise phased forestry operations, details of species to be planted and a suitability certificate from afforestation/ management point of view along with the cost structure of various operations..

Under CAF Act 2016 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) has been constituted for the management funds deposited for compensatory afforestation, NPV and other money recoverable, in compliance of the conditions stipulated by the central government and in accordance with the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Under CAMPA, large-scale activities have been taken up to accelerate preservation of natural forests, management of wildlife, infrastructure development in the sector and other allied works. As MPFD is implementing CAMPA activities, there is now a felt need to technically evaluate these ongoing efforts, and based on the learnings, plan the way forward. Also, an evaluation methodology of the works implemented has to be evolved and implemented to ensure effective and proper utilization of the fund.

2. Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)

India carries out compensatory afforestation under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), an institutional mechanism to receive and manage funds for compensatory afforestation.

Compensatory Afforestation (CA) is a statutory process meant to compensate the loss of forests to mining, industries, infrastructure etc., mainly by raising plantations on non-forest land or degraded forest areas. Apart from the costs for compensatory plantations, the government also collects the net present value (NPV) of 'diverted' forests and a range of other funds from user agencies (companies and government agencies) who use the forests for non-forest activities. The huge amount of money thus collected, is being termed as Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF). So far part of these funds have been released for carrying out afforestation and plantation activities through an ad hoc mechanism through the compensatory afforestation fund management and planning authority (CAMPA).

With the enactment of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016, the huge amount of CAF has been brought under the control of the National CAMPA Advisory Council, and will be used for plantations and afforestation via State CAMPA to operate across forest-rich states. These funds are

additionally channeled through climate change mitigation schemes at the national level, such as the Green India Mission, or the state level to set up plantations on common lands.

Under compensatory afforestation, when forest land is diverted for non-forest use, the project proponents are required to provide funds to the state forest department to do afforestation in a non-forest land of equal size or improve a degraded forest land of double the size of the diverted land. To streamline the management of the funds, CAMPA has been set up at the state level to monitor, assist and evaluate compensatory afforestation activities in the respective states. The state-level CAMPAs are monitored by a National CAMPA Advisory Council. In 2016, a Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management Bill was passed, wherein the central government would provide the corpus funds to the state governments so that they can carry out afforestation activity in their respective states.

In case, non-forest land of CA was not available in the same district, non-forest land for CA was to be identified anywhere else in the State/Union Territory. If non forest land was unavailable in the entire State/ UT, funds for raising CA in double the area in extent of the forest land diverted had to be provided by the user agency. The non-availability of suitable non-forest land for CA in the State/Union Territory would be accepted by the Central Government only on the Certificate of the Chief Secretary to the State/Union Territory Government to that effect. In case of central government/central undertaking projects, extraction of minor mineral from the river beds above 500 hectare, construction of link road, small water works, minor irrigation works, laying of transmission line upto 220 KVA etc., CA was to be raised on degraded forest land twice the forest area being diverted without insisting for the certificate of Chief Secretary regarding non- availability of non-forest land.

i. Objectives of CAMPA

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) are meant to promote afforestation and regeneration activities as a way of compensating for forest land diverted to non-forest uses.

National CAMPA Advisory Council has been established as per orders of The Hon'ble Supreme Court with the following mandate:

- Lay down broad guidelines for State CAMPA.

- Facilitate scientific, technological and other assistance that may be required by State CAMPA.
- Make recommendations to State CAMPA based on a review of their plans and programmes.
- Provide a mechanism to State CAMPA to resolve issues of an inter-state or Centre-State character.

ii. Funding sources:

The scheme is provided by the CAMPA funds CF consolidated by Government of India from the NPV and charges collected from the project proponents for diversion of forests lands for the non-forestry purpose. The funds received by MPFD year wise is as follows.

Sln	FY	Fund (Rs. In lakh)
1	2014-15	
2	2015-16	
3	2016-17	
4	2017-18	
5	2018-19	
6	2019-20	

iii. State CAMPA

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has created the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) under section 4 of CAF Act 2016, vide notification No. _____, Dated. _____. Govt. of Madhya Pradesh had also notified Governing Body, State Level Steering Committee and State Level Executive Committee of State CAMPA, Madhya Pradesh vide notification Nos. _____, _____ and _____ Dated _____ respectively.

The funds for SCAF are recovered from the user agencies on the basis of the rates fixed by the MP State Forest Department which were site specific and varied according to the species, type of forest and site. The money received for Compensatory Afforestation, Additional Compensatory Afforestation etc. are used as per site specific schemes submitted by the State along with the approved proposals for diversion of forest land. After receipt of the money, MP State Forest Department has accomplished the afforestation for which money is deposited in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund. These funds are used towards the development, maintenance and protection of forest and wildlife management, assisted natural regeneration, conservation and protection of forests, infrastructure development, wildlife conservation and protection and other related activities.

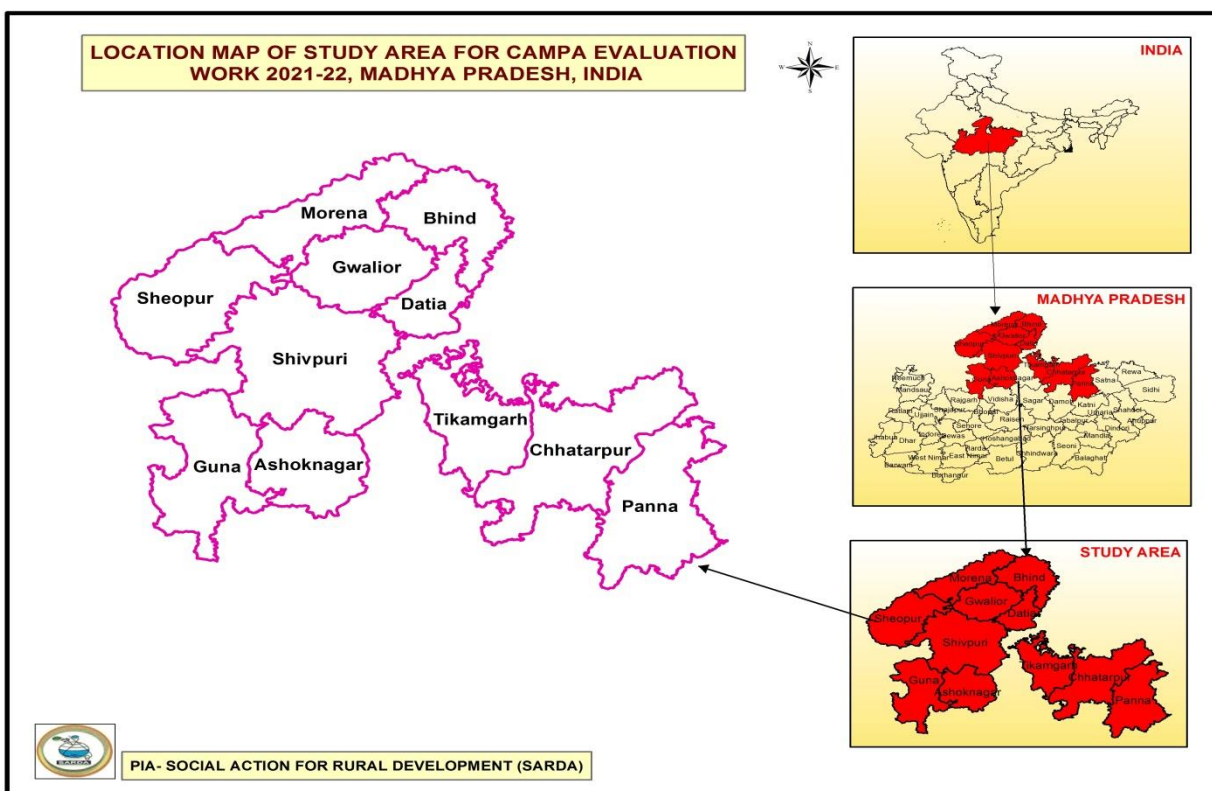
The MP State CAMPA assigned to receive funds collected from user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, Net Present Value (NPV) and all other amounts recovered from such agencies under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and presently lying with the Adhoc CAMPA.

The CAMPA guidelines also guided about establishment of an independent system for concurrent monitoring and evaluation of the works implemented in the States utilizing the funds available.

3. Project Location

Madhya Pradesh, the state occupying the maximum land, harbour a rich flora and fauna. A large number of plants, which are important medicinally or otherwise, occur in this state. These plants are used for medicinal and other material culture several threatened; endangered and endemic species have been reported from the bio-reserved of Madhya Pradesh. But many species are still vanishing due to improper management and requires immediate attention (Jain 1996).

Studied area is Northern part of Madhya Pradesh comprises of Chambal and Bundelkhand Landscape, which includes Gwalior, Chambal and Chhatarpur divisions. Study area encompasses 11 districts namely Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Guna and Ashok nagar from Chambal Landscape; Datia, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Panna from Bundelkhand Landscape.



Vegetation of area is interesting due to various regions. Districts of Bhind and Morena shows ravines and xerophytic vegetation, while forest of Shivpuri, Sheopur and Chanderi are of lush green forest, whereas teak forest of Guna shelter a variety of vegetation. Vegetation of region encompasses mainly two types of forests viz. Tropical dry deciduous forest and Tropical ravine thorn forest. Tropical dry deciduous forest dominantly shows trees such as *Anogessius latifolia*, *Anogessius pendula*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Acacia* sps., *Zizyphus* sps., *Lanea coromandelica*, *Tectona grandis* etc. While Tropical ravine thorn forest shows *Acacia* sps, *Zizyphus* sps., *Prosopis cineraria*, *Mimosa* sps., *Flacourtia indica*, *Commiphora wightii* etc. Vegetation in Bundelkahnnd eco-climatic region is mostly of the dry deciduous type characterized by thorny woodlands, shrubs and tall grasses. Some of the trees which are commonly found are *Diospyros melanoxyton*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Madhuca longifolia*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Aegle marmelos* and others.

There are 3 distinct season winter, summer and rains. The mean daily maximum temperature varies from 18⁰ C during January to 44⁰ C during May and Mean daily minimum temperature varies from 5⁰ C during January to 28⁰ C in May. The average mean rainfall of the region is around 600-1200 mm.

i. Shivpuri Districts (Include Shivpuri Forest Division and Madhav National Park)

Total area of the district is 10,278 sq. kms. The district headquarters is located at Shivpuri. Morena, Gwalior and Datia districts, on the east by the Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh, on the west by Kota district of Rajasthan and on the south by Guna district bound Shivpuri district on the north. It lies between 240 6'- 250 6' North latitude and 770 0' - 780 4' East longitude. The district can be divided into 3 main divisions based on their geology.

The Bundelkhand trap: It comprises mostly pre-dharwarian granites, which consists of sparsely cultivated uplands and shallow valley. It covers eastern half of the district with an area of 1539 sq. miles (3985.99 sq. kms.) approximately.

The Upper Vindhya: Sandstones of Kaimur, Rewa and Bhandar are commonly found in this region. The dips are very shallow and this suggests that there has been a very little disturbance since Vindhyan period. This region occupies the Western half of the district.

The Deccan trap: It mainly constitutes undulating plains and flat-topped ranges of the hills. It covers an area of 426 sq. miles (1102.34 sq. kms.) towards the southern parts of the district viz. towards Bhadarwas and Barokra. Laterite and aluminums are also found in the region and cover an area of 374.80 sq. miles (968.66 sq. kms.).

ii. **Guna District: (Include Guna Forest Division)**

Guna, an administrative district of Madhya Pradesh is the gateway of Malwa and Chambal located at Northeastern part of Malwa plateau. It lies between the latitude $23^{\circ} 53'$ North and $26^{\circ} 6'$ North and longitude $76^{\circ} 48'$ East and $78^{\circ} 16'$ East. The total area of the district is 6307.70 sq. kms. The Western boundary of the district well defined by the river Parbati. The river Parbati flows along the western boundary touching Rajgarh of Madhya Pradesh and Jhalawarh and Kota of Rajasthan. Shivpuri and Kota are located in the North whereas Vidisha, Bhopal and Rajgarh lie to the South. On 15th August 2003 the district Guna was divided into two district one being Guna itself and the other as Ashoknagar district.

iii. **Ashoknagar District: (include Ashoknagar Forest Division)**

Ashoknagar is located on the northern –eastern part of Malwa plateau between rivers Parbati and the Betwa. Geographically the district is situated between the latitude $24^{\circ} 34'$ and longitude $77^{\circ} 43'$ E. The eastern and western boundaries of the district are well defined by the rivers. The Betwa flows along the eastern boundary separating from Sagar district and Lalitpur and Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh. The Parbati is the main river flowing along the western boundary. Chanderi is famous for its exquisite and delicate muslin industry is a part of the district. Ashoknagar district is divided into four tehsils and has population of 68,89,920 spread over area of 4673.94 sq. kms.

iv. **Gwalior District: including Gwalior Forest Division**

The district is named after its headquarters town Gwalior. The district is situated in the northern part of the state and lies between latitudes $25^{\circ} 34'$ N and $26^{\circ} 21'$ N and longitudes $77^{\circ} 40'$ E and $78^{\circ} 54'$ E. One peculiar feature of the district is that it is not a compact one. Of the three tehsils of the district, Bhandar tehsil lies separated by some enclaves of Datia district. The other two tehsils viz., Pichhore and Gird however, form a compact area. The Gird and Pichhore tehsils are bounded by Bhind district in the northeast, Datia in the east, Shivpuri in the southwest and Morena in the north and northwest. The other part of the district, i.e., the Bhandar tehsil is surrounded by Bhind district in the north, in the west by Datia district and in the south and east by Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh.

The district covers an area of 5214 sq. kms. Which is a little more than 1.17 percent of the total area of the state. The district headquarters is located at Gwalior. The district lies at junction of the Malwa Plateau in the southwest and the gangetic plain in the north and east. The district except for an outcrop of Vindhyan Sandstone near Gwalior, which brings the Malwa Plateau to an end. The highest hill feature being 1454 in Sirkoli forest. Topographically it falls into four main divisions, the plateau division in the west, northeastern plains.

v. Bhind District: including Bhind Forest Division

Bhind district, in Chambal division, is situated in the northern corner of the state and lies between latitude 25° 25' and 26° 48' N and longitude 78° 12' and 79° 05' E. Morena and Gwalior districts in southwest, Datia district in south, Jalaun, Etawah and Agra districts of Uttar Pradesh in the east bound the district, north and northwest respectively. Total area of the district is 4459 sq. kms.

The district headquarters is located at Bhind. The district is situated on the northern the following three natural regions viz., (1) Chambal-Asan Ravines, (2) Bhind plain and (3) Sind-Pahuj Ravines.

This district of Madhya Pradesh is geographically known for its Ravines, Fertile land and dense Forests. Bhind was one among the 16 districts of United State of Madhya Bharat, which was constituted on 28th May 1948. Subsequently, as a result of reorganization of States in November 1956, district Bhind became part of new Madhya Pradesh. Formerly there were 4 Tehsils viz; Bhind, Mehgoan, Gohad and Lahar but at present there are 7 Tehsils viz; Bhind, Ater, Mehgaon, Gohad, Mihona, Lahar and Raun. As per the history, the District is named after the Bhindi Rishi (Sage Bhindi).

The soil of Bhind is very fertile and is well drained by the Chambal and Sind rivers and the tributary streams of the Kunwari and Puhuj. It is well known fact that the region has been subjected to depredations of dacoits, robbers or thugs since ages. The majestic Chambal surrounded yawning chasms and gaping beehads (ravines) provide an ideal setting to this murky banditry in a big way. Even during Mughal times the powerful administration failed to curb these menace. As many as 216 dacoits were shot dead and 697 arrested in Bhind district alone from 1959 to 1963. Five rivers which flow around the district mainly Pahuj, Sindh, Kunwari, Chambal and Yamuna meet together in an area of 2 kms named as "PACHNADA" the place just neighboring to the district are actually located in U.P. but this is a rare phenomenon where five rivers confluence at one juncture.

vi. Morena District: including Morena Forest Division

Morena, also known, as Muraina is a town situated in the northwest corner of the state. The name Morena is derived from the word 'Mor' means peacock that was found in abundance. It is the headquarters of the division of Chambal. Morena is situated in the Chambal valley northwest corner of the state and lies between latitude 25° 15' and 26° 62' North and longitude 76° 22' and 78° 42' East. Total area of the district is 11594 sq. kms. The district has two distinct features viz., (i) area covered with plains criss-crossed by rivers and ravines. (ii) The other covered with forest. The district headquarters is located at Morena. The district is bounded by Agra district of Uttar Pradesh in the north; Bhind district in northwest; Gwalior and Shivpuri district in southeast. The northern

boundary of the district is carved out by river Chambal and the northwest boundary by river Parvati. In shape it looks like a gourd. It is one of the most populous districts in the Chambal valley. The Chambal, which originates in the Indore district, forms the northwestern boundary of Madhya Pradesh with Rajasthan. The important rivers like Chambal, Kunwari, Asan and Sank drain the district. Flowing through the length of 435 kms, the river Chambal is one of the country's most beautiful and least polluted river systems.

Wheat is the most important food grain grown in the district. Mustard is the most important oil seed grown in the district. Major kharif crop is Bazra. On the whole Morena district with rich agricultural tract, is in the stage of development. The topography is also gradually changing with the reclamation of ravines for agricultural purpose, through the Chambal Ayacut Development Project.

The dubious diction of Morena being region of dacoits, since dacoits have been part of the life in the district, is gradually fading. It is hoped that with the pace of agricultural and Irrigation are taking place Morena will be one of the highly prolific, developed & prosperous district of the State in due course of time.

vii. Sheopur Kalan District: including Sheopur Forest Division

Sheopur is located at northern part of Madhya Pradesh. The important rivers like Chambal, Seep and Kuno drain the district. The Chambal, which originates in the Indore district, forms the northwestern boundary of Madhya Pradesh with Rajasthan. Total area of the district is 6,66,081 sq. kms. The forest area is 2,82,818 sq. kms, which is 43.7% of total area of the district. The district headquarters is located at Sheopur.

The art of woodcarving has flourished in district Sheopur and the beautifully embellished wooden ceilings, doors and lintels with finely carved designs are silent testimonials of its glory. The wood carvers of Sheopur, with great sensitivity and skill transform different varieties of wood. The crafts persons of Sheopur make pipes, masks, toys, doors, stands, windows, and wooden memorials, flower vases, bedposts and cradle posts etc.

viii. Datia District: including Datia Forest Division

Datia district is situated in the northern part of the state and lies between the latitude 25° 28' North and 26° 20' North and longitude 78° 10' East and 78° 45' East. The district lies into a main body of the land mostly on the Sind-Pahuj Doab and five enclaves surrounded by the Shivpuri district and the surrounded Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh. Bhind and Gwalior districts in the north bound the district. Shivpuri and Jhansi districts in the south, again Gwalior and Shivpuri in the west and Bhandar tehsil of Gwalior in the east. Total area of the district is 2038 sq. kms. The district headquarters is located at Datia.

ix. Tikamgarh District: including Tikamgarh Forest Division

Tikamgarh district is located in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh. It lies on the Bundelkhand Plateau between the Jamni, a tributary of Betwa and Dhasan rivers. It is surrounded in east by Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh to the West, Jhansi to North and Sagar to South.

The district is divided into six blocks viz., Niwari, Pirthvipur, Baldevgarh, Palera, Jatara and Tikamgarh. Tikamgarh district comprises of 1003 villages and 459 Gram Panchayats.

The total geographical area is 5.04 lac ha, out of which net sown area is 2.56 lac ha (50.07%). Forest area is 14%. The average annual rainfall of Tikamgarh district is 995 mm. About 90% rainfall is received in the monsoon season of July to September in about 30-35 days.

Tikamgarh district has maximum light (red mixed – 44%) soil followed by medium (sandy loam – 36%) and minimum black (clay–20%) soils. There is no problem of salinity in this district but nearly 7760 ha of land suffers due to mild alkalinity. Micro-nutrient deficiency is also prevalent. The fertility indices based on soil samples analysis indicates that the soils in the whole Tikamgarh district are neutral in reaction with medium EC. Majority of soils are low in organic carbon, low to medium in nitrogen, phosphorous and medium to high in potash.

x. Chhatrapur District : Include Chhatrapur Forest Division

Chhatrapur district located on the central portion on the plateau of Bundelkhand in M.P, the district is spread over an area of 8685.08 km² and is located at the northern boundary of the state, laying between north latitudes 24° 06' and 25° 20' and east longitude 78° 59' and 80° 26' falls under the survey of India toposheets No. 54O, 54P, 63C, 63D. Chhatrapur is one among 52 district in State of Madhya Pradesh in india.

In Chhatrapur district there are 6 Sub-divisions, 11 Tehsil, 8 Janpad Panchayat , 3 Municipality and 12 Municipal Council. It is situated in the north eastern border of the state of Madhya Pradesh . It came into existence in 1956. The district is bounded by Mohaba district U.P in the north, Panna district in the east, Tikamgarh district in the west, Sagar & Damoh district in the south.

Chhatrapur is located within 24.06' to 25.20' North latitude and 78.59' to 80.26' East longitude. It comprises of an area of 8687 sq km. According to 1991 census, the total population of Chhatrapur is 11,58,076. Out of it 6,23,878 are males and the number of females is 5,34,198.

xi. Panna District : Including Noth Panna, South Panna Forest Divisions and Panna Tiger Reserve

Panna famous by the name of 'The City of Diamonds' is situated between the picturesque mountain ranges of Vindhyanchal, north-east part of Madhya Pradesh.

Originally a Gond settlement up to the 13th century, Panna was made the capital by Raja Chhatrasal Bundela. Prior to April, 1949, this district was part of Vindhya Pradesh, which was merged into Madhya Pradesh on 1st November 1956. The name of Panna district is named after the Padmavati Devi Ji temple near Panna District Headquarters. Panna is also known as the town of

Maharaja Chhatrasal. Panna is surrounded by Banda district of Uttar Pradesh in the north, Satna district in the east, Katni and Damoh district in the south and Chhatrapur district in the west of the district.

Panna has diamond mines, as well as famous for its ancient and beautiful temples. For this reason it is also called 'City of Temples'. The temple of Shri Prannath Ji and Shri Baldev ji located here are famous among the pilgrims. Panna also has a National Park where Panna Tiger Reserve and many rare wildlife are found.

4. The Assignment

1. Project Title, Number & Code : Monitoring and evaluation of CAMPA Activities in Group-5 Madhya Pradesh State (Year 2015-16 to 2019-20)

2. Client/Customer

a) Name and Address : Madhya Pradesh State CAMPA, Madhya Pradesh Forest Department.

b) Category : Government Department

3. Nature (Advisory/ General) : General

5. Objective, Scope and Duration of Project

Under Group-5 of assigned job to SARDA Madhya Pradesh CAMPA undertakes plantation, compensatory afforestation, Capacity development, forest protection, soil & moisture conservation measures, water harvesting structures, and other allied works through the assistance of MoEF&CC, Govt. of India, New Delhi in fourteen Forests Sub-Divisions of Madhya Pradesh. The MPFD desires to undertake a monitoring and evaluation of various activities undertaken by MP-CAMPA in Group-5 to assess the overall implementation of compensatory afforestation in the assigned area.

The present monitoring and assessment report is an attempt to carry out performance evaluation of the CAMPA activities undertaken in Group-5 by MPFD with the following objectives:

- i. Monitoring and Evaluation of plantations created during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.
- ii. Scoring of key performance in consultation with CAMPA authority
- iii. Data collection and analysis
- iv. Carrying out comprehensive outcome focused impact evaluation of the scheme.

Visits and inspection of various infrastructural activities and plantations, field survey, interactions with field staff and beneficiaries, phytosociological survey etc. will be done for the major works implemented by the department under CAMPA APO as follows –

1. Compensatory Afforestation (CA) plantations committed in the approvals.
2. Non-CA plantation & other plantation under NPV component.
3. Protection of plantation and forest.
4. Improvement of wildlife habitat in wildlife sanctuaries & National Parks.
5. Soil & Moisture conservation works in forest.

6. Forest fire –prevention & control operations.
7. Infrastructural development for protection staff.
8. ICT and capacity building& training programme.
9. Eco-restoration cost.
10. Reclamation cost.

6. Past Experience of Evaluating Agency

Evaluating Agency “Social Action for Rural Development (SARDA)” is a multidimensional grass root level non-governmental organisation (NGO) working since 19 years in the field of Forestry, Agriculture, watershed, forest development, NRM, tribal development project, livelihood promotional activities, women empowerment and other developmental programmes at National level. The organization was registered under Societies Registration Act - XXI, 1860 from Ranchi in 2003. Organisation has lots of experiences with all type of infrastructures including human resources in the field of Monitoring & Evaluation, Documentation, Survey, Action Research, Community Development, Capacity Building, trainings & Need Assessment Activities. Till now, SARDA has implemented Resource Support Project (RSP) and Direct Action Project (DSP) with the support of Govt. Programmes like SGSY, RSVY, IWDP, WFP, FDA, REVP, Tejaswini, IWMP, Lac development Project, Research & documentation, Third Party Verification, Evaluation etc. in different states of India. It has expert and capable manpower to execute and supervise for documentation and analysis of the data / observations and prepare the M&E report.

The organization is empanelled with various reputed Institutions for providing resource support like BWDS (SLNA)-Agriculture Department Bihar, Patna; National CSR Hub-TISS and EIA/EMP services of CMPDI.

S.No	Name of Project	Year	Deliverables	Name of client
1	Evaluation of Campa Fund	2013-14	Evaluation and documentation of CAMPA Plantation work being undertaken in Jamui Forest Division	Environment and Forest Department, Patna
2	Evaluation of Village Eco Development Program	2013-14	Evaluation and documentation of the Village Eco Development Program being undertaken by the Forest Department in different Division under Nagpur	Department of Forest, Nagpur
3	Evaluation of Scheme of Distribution of LPG, Bio Gas, Milch animals on subsidy & Financial Grant to JFM Committees for Promoting Protection of Plantations in Yavatmal and Amravati Forest Circle of	2016-17	Evaluation and documentation of the different schemes being undertaken by the Forest Department in different Yavatmal and Aravati Forest Circle	CCF (Evaluation), Department of Forest, Maharashtra

S.No	Name of Project	Year	Deliverables	Name of client
	Maharashtra			
4	FDA Evaluation	2011-12	FDA Evaluation	Gondia Forest Division (MH)
5	Evaluation of Water and Soil Conservation Work under CAMPA in Nawada Forest Division, Bihar	2015-16	Evaluation of Water and soil conservation works being undertaken by Nawada Forest Division during 2013-14 and 2014-15	DFO, Nawada Forest Division, Nawada, Bihar
6	FDA Evaluation	2011-12	FDA Evaluation	Central Chanda Forest Division
7	FDA Evaluation	2011-12	FDA Evaluation	Brahmapuri Forest Division

S.N.	Name of Assignment	Name & address of client	Project Duration
1	FDA Evaluation	Gondia Forest Division (MH)	2005-06
2	FDA Evaluation	South Chandrapur Forest Division	2005-06
3	Training under FDA	DFO- Koderma	2007-08
4	Research work	Ranchi Research Circle, Forest Division	2008-09
5	Preparation of DPR	Giridih Territorial forest div.	2010-11
6	FDA Evaluation	Gadchiraouli Forest Division	2010-11
7	Preparation of DPR	Garhwa North forest div.	2011-12
8	FDA Evaluation	Central Chanda Forest Division	2011-12
9	FDA Evaluation	Brahmapuri Forest Division	2011-12
10	Evaluation of Village Eco Development Program	Department of Forest, Nagpur	2013-14
11	Evaluation of SMC structures created under Campa Fund	Divisional Forest officer Nawada	2014-15
12	M&E of Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan for 2017-18	Collector, Nagpur, Parbhani, Amravati	2019-20
13	Need cum Comprehensive Assessment for Tiroda Location	NABCONS, Mumbai	2016-17
14	Preparation of District Human Development Report of Gondia District	Vidarbha Vikash Manda, Nagpur, Govt. of Maharashtra	2018-19
15	Third Party Evaluation of Remote Village Electricity Program	JREDA, Jharkhand	2006-07
16	Evaluation of Village Eco Development Program	Department of Forest, Nagpur	2013-14
17	Evaluation of Campa Fund	Environment and Forest Department, Patna	2013-14
18	Baseline Survey and Action Plan	Dhariwal Infrastructure Limited, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	2012-13

7. Deployed Team For M&E

01 Deployed Team for third party Monitoring and evaluation of CAMPA Work				
Sr. No.	Team	Name	Position	Qualification & Experience

01 Deployed Team for third party Monitoring and evaluation of CAMPA Work				
Sr. No.	Team	Name	Position	Qualification & Experience
1	Team- I	Mr. N. P. Singh	Team Leader	Masters in Agriculture and Rural Development, (25 yr. experience of Forest Monitoring and evaluation & NRM)
2		Yogendra Pd Jatav	Development Officer	M. Sc (Forestry+ MSW), Experience - 10 yrs
3		Jainendra Kumar	Development Officer	B. Sc (Forestry), Experience - 4 yrs
4	Team- II	A. B. Jha	Team Leader	PGDMNWFP, M. Sc. (14 experience of Forest Monitoring and Evaluation & NRM)
5		Satish Singh	Development Officer	M. Sc. (Geo. inf), Experience - 7 yrs
6		Pramod Kumar	Development Officer	MRD , Experience - 16 yrs
7	Team- III	Ripusudan Kumar	Team Leader	MRRDM, Experience - 13 yrs
8		Roshan M. Bhute	Development Officer	MSW, Experience - 21 yrs
9		Thyanendra B. Katre	Development Officer	MSW + MA Experience - 17 yrs

Forest Division wise Team Scheduled for Field Visit

Team	18 Oct-23 oct 2021	24 Oct- 29 Oct 2021	30 Oct- 4 Nov 2021	5 Nov- 10 Nov 2021	11 Nov- 16 Nov 2021
I	Chhatarpur	Tikamgarh	South Panna	North Panna	Panna Tiger Reserve (Buf)
II	Shivpuri	Guna	Ashok nagar	Bhind	Panna Tiger Reserve
III	Gwalior	Sheopur Kala	Muraina	Datia	Madhav National Park

8. Assessment Criteria and Scoring

A ten point rating system was be adopted to rank the CAMPA plantations in each of the divisions taking into consideration the site conditions, survival percentage and other quality parameters like growth of the seedlings, preference of local species, etc. For different plantations, different site conditions will be considered to rank the plantations.

Calculated total score of all activities in the Assessment sheet as for average variation in individual activities less than 10%=10 points, 11 to 20%=8 points, 21 to =30%= 6 points, 31 to 40%=4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50%= 0 point.

9. Benefits to the client on utilization of project output

The assignment will enable to submit a Report on Evaluation of CAMPA activities in Group-5 of Madhya Pradesh FD, covering the below aspects, mainly –

- i. A detailed assessment of CAMPA activities in the State for the period 2015-16 to 2020-21.
- ii. Submission of recommendations for potential interventions in efficient implementation of future activities under CAMPA.

Chapter- II

Assessment and Methodology

1. Scope of Evaluation Work

- Detailed description of project activities along with field evaluation
- Interview with local communities to assess the community perception of the impact of the project activities

2. Methodology Adopted for Evaluation

The field work for evaluation was carried out in between October 2021 to December 2021. Meetings with forest officials were held in CEO State CAMPA Bhopal, three Chief Conservator of Forest Officer Shivpuri, Gwalior and Chhatarpur and allotted 14 Forest Division officers for whom the project evaluated. The Inception Report submitted to CEO CAMPA on 27.09.2021 with letter No. SARDA-BH/43/2021 provides details of deputed team, proposed visit schedule, sites tentatively selected for field visit etc. Details of the executed evaluation plan, including field visits, and people interviewed, are provided in Annex of this report

The methodology consisted of:

- data collected from concerned Range Office, DCF, CF and CCF offices,
- desk review of project documents and relevant related literature;
- interviews with major stakeholders, including implementing forest divisions, government agencies and JFMCs, and local community;
- field visits to 14 forest Divisions of the 11 project districts
- random site verification for executed works (10% sampling of each activity)
- Prepared a comprehensive M&E Report after analyzing the data

Relevant Secondary data were collected from MPFD officials. During site verification in most of the cases, along with the evaluation team the Govt. official of the respective Forest Dept. were also consulted and referred (Mostly SDFO, Range Officer, Beat Officer, and Forest Guards). The issues related with the CAMPA plantation/developmental works were noted in details through interaction with the local communities. The benefits and problems related with the project work were gathered.

A. Quantitative Aspects: Assess through

I. Plantation

Methodology:- 10% plantation were randomly selected from various divisions. The sampling intensity for evaluation was nearly 10% for block plantations. For every hectare of plantation, the evaluation was done on a 30 m. X 30 m. plot. Each plot marked on a map of plantation area, which attached with assessment sheet. The GPS coordinates of all such (30 m x 30 m) plots also recorded.

In case of linear plantation, evaluation of every 10th tree/planted sapling of each row were done for 25% of its length on per running km. basis.

Average mortality rate in percentage (combined of all species) based on field verification Scored. For mortality rate less than 10%= 500 points, 11 to 20%=400 points, 21 to 30%=300 points, 31 to 40%=200 points, 41 to 50% = 100 point, above 50%=0 points.

II Others (Except Plantation):

Methodology- 10% of all activities excepting plantation were evaluated randomly. Average physical variations were scored. For average variation less than 10%=10 points, 11 to 20%=8 points, 21 to 30%= 6 points, 31 to 40%=4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50%= 0 point.

IV Other parameters evaluated are

- 1) Wildlife Habitat Improvement
- 2) Status of protection
- 3) Civil Works
- 4) Equipments
- 5) People's involvement in planning and execution of project
 - i) Micro planning
 - ii) Entry point activity (EPA)
 - iii) JFM meetings
 - iv) Maintenance of register/records of JFMCs
 - v) Number of people benefited from project
 - vi) Migration status
 - vii) Transparency of work
 - viii) Involvement of SC/ST/BPL
- 6) Monitoring & Evaluation done by MPFD
- 7) Verification of project area
- 8) Financial targets and achievement

B. Qualitative Aspects: Assess through

i) Focus group discussion (FGD)

FGD was conducted for 10% villages in which CAMPA works were undertaken FGD was conducted with around 15 villagers in a common place within the village or near it. The 15 villagers have following composition: 1-2 office bearers of JFMC, atleast 2 women, atleast 2 BPL households, remaining participants was not be office bearers of JFMC.

The evaluation was undertaken in as participatory a manner as possible in order to build consensus on strengths and shortcomings of the design and implementation phases, the project's

achievements, lessons learned, and the outlook for the sustainability of project outcomes. Interviews were conducted informally, with the help of interpretation as necessary. Evidence was cross-checked between as many different sources as possible to confirm its reliability.

03) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित वृक्षारोपण स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	कक्ष क्रमांक	प्रभावित वन क्षेत्र (हे.में)	कुल वृक्षारोपण रकबा (हेक्टे.धके.मी.)	क्षेत्र भ्रमण स्थल	तय सेम्पल प्लॉट (30mX30m)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	शिवपुरी	शिवपुरी	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वैकल्पिक वृक्षारोपण	शिवपुरी-ग्वालियर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्रमांक-3 को 4६६ लाईन निर्माण		10.62	21.24	1	2
2	शिवपुरी	शिवपुरी	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		आर एफ 320		50.00	1	20
3	शिवपुरी	शिवपुरी	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				140.00	3	14
4	शिवपुरी	शिवपुरी	2018-19	क्षतिपूर्ति वनीकरण वर्ष 2018-19	सतनबाड़ा ...माधव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान शिवपुरी के अंतर्गत एन.एच.-3 से प्रभावित क्षेत्र	938 बिलूखो		19.00	1	2
5	शिवपुरी	शिवपुरी	2018-19		Fuelwood Plantation	54		25.00	1	13
6	शिवपुरी	शिवपुरी	2018-19	वर्ष 2018-19 हेतु एन. पी.व्ही. मद से वृक्षारोपण	सतनवाड़ा	467		50.00	1	5
7	शिवपुरी	शिवपुरी	2019-20	ए.पी.ओ. 2019-2020 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण	बदरवास	243		40.00	1	30
8	शिवपुरी	शिवपुरी	2019-20	ए.पी.ओ. 2019-2020 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण	करैरा	448		50.00	1	50
9	शिवपुरी	अशोकनगर	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		आर एफ 18		25.00	1	15

03) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित वृक्षारोपण स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	कक्ष क्रमांक	प्रभावित वन क्षेत्र (हे.में)	कुल वृक्षारोपण रकबा (हेक्टे.धकि. मी.)	क्षेत्र भ्रमण स्थल	तय सेम्पल प्लॉट (30mX30m)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	शिवपुरी	अशोकनगर	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				60.00	2	6
11	शिवपुरी	अशोकनगर	2018-19		Greening of Barren Hills	पी.एफ. 198		50.00	1	15
12	शिवपुरी	गुना	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		पीएफ 786		25.00	1	15
13	शिवपुरी	गुना	2016-17	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2016-17 में स्वीकृत वैकल्पिक वृक्षारोपण	करके की मऊतालाब परियोजना			32.00	1	4
14	शिवपुरी	गुना	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				160.00	4	6
15	शिवपुरी	गुना	2018-19	क्षतिपूर्ति वनीकरण वर्ष 2018-19	132KV GUNA-BHONRA-KAPASI TRANSMISSION LINE			21.18	1	2
16	शिवपुरी	गुना	2019-20	एपीओ वर्ष 2019-20 में स्वीकृत क्षतिपूर्ति वृक्षारोपण				54.32	1	6
17	छतरपुर	पन्ना टाईगर रिजर्व	2019-20	ए.पी.ओ. 2019-2020 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण				45.00	1	5
18	छतरपुर	पन्ना टाईगर	2019-20	ए.पी.ओ. 2019-2020 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के				45.00	1	5

03) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित वृक्षारोपण स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	कक्ष क्रमांक	प्रभावित वन क्षेत्र (हे.में)	कुल वृक्षारोपण रकबा (हेक्टे.धके.मी.)	क्षेत्र भ्रमण स्थल	तय सेम्पल प्लॉट (30mX30m)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		रिजर्व ब. जोन		अंतर्गत स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण						
19	छतरपुर	पन्ना टाईगर रिजर्व पन्ना	2019-20	एपीओ वर्ष 2019-20 में स्वीकृत मिश्रित वृक्षारोपण	चन्द्रनगर			50.00	1	5
20	छतरपुर	उत्तर पन्ना	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वैकल्पिक वृक्षारोपण	765 के.व्ही.सतना ग्वालियर ट्रांसमिशन लाईन सर्किट I&II		78.84	1.56	1	1
21	छतरपुर	उत्तर पन्ना	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		इटावा पी 365		30.00	1	25
22	छतरपुर	उत्तर पन्ना	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		बारकौला पी 188		30.00	1	20
23	छतरपुर	उत्तर पन्ना	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				100.00	2	10
24	छतरपुर	उत्तर पन्ना	2018-19	वर्ष 2018-19 हेतु एन. पी.व्ही. मद से वृक्षारोपण	विश्रामगंज	307		50.00	1	5
25	छतरपुर	उत्तर पन्ना	2019-20	एपीओ वर्ष 2019-20 में स्वीकृत क्षतिपूर्ति वृक्षारोपण				50.00	1	23
26	छतरपुर	उत्तर पन्ना	2019-20	ए.पी.ओ. 2019-2020 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण	देवेन्द्रनगर	पी-62		30.00	1	9
27	छतरपुर	उत्तर पन्ना	2019-20	एपीओ वर्ष 2019-20 में	पन्ना			40.00	1	28

03) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित वृक्षारोपण स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	कक्ष क्रमांक	प्रभावित वन क्षेत्र (हे.में)	कुल वृक्षारोपण रकबा (हेक्टे.धके.मी.)	क्षेत्र भ्रमण स्थल	तय सेम्पल प्लॉट (30mX30m)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				स्वीकृत मिश्रित वृक्षारोपण						
28	छतरपुर	दक्षिण पन्ना	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वैकल्पिक वृक्षारोपण	पवई मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना		238.36	238.36	1	23
29	छतरपुर	दक्षिण पन्ना	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		सोनपुरी पी 952		50.00	1	30
30	छतरपुर	दक्षिण पन्ना	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		टपरिया पी 1258		50.00	1	34
31	छतरपुर	दक्षिण पन्ना	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				120.00	3	12
32	छतरपुर	दक्षिण पन्ना	2018-19	वर्ष 2018-19 हेतु एन. पी.व्ही. मद से वृक्षारोपण	रैपुरा	रूपझिर पी. 1114		25.00	1	8
33	छतरपुर	छतरपुर	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		जटयारी पी-580		50.00	1	20
34	छतरपुर	छतरपुर	2017-18	एपीओ वर्ष 2017-18 में स्वीकृत वैकल्पिक वृक्षारोपण	मेसर्स जिनदत्त मिनरल्स प्रा.लि. आयरन ओर खनिज	khasra no.474/1		4.90	1	1
35	छतरपुर	छतरपुर	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				120.00	3	12
36	छतरपुर	छतरपुर	2018-19	क्षतिपूर्ति वनीकरण वर्ष 2018-19	बजना .मेसर्स खजुराहो मिनरल्स प्रायवेट लिमिटेडए पायोफिलाइट	पी-166 ख.न. 726*6*2		4.95	1	2

03) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित वृक्षारोपण स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	कक्ष क्रमांक	प्रभावित वन क्षेत्र (हे.में)	कुल वृक्षारोपण रकबा (हेक्टे.धके.मी.)	क्षेत्र भ्रमण स्थल	तय सेम्पल प्लॉट (30mX30m)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					खनिज					
37	छतरपुर	छतरपुर	2019-20	एपीओ वर्ष 2019-20 में स्वीकृत क्षतिपूर्ति वृक्षारोपण				49.64	1	7
38	छतरपुर	छतरपुर	2019-20	एपीओ वर्ष 2019-20 में स्वीकृत मिश्रित वृक्षारोपण	बिजावर			30.00	1	29
39	छतरपुर	टीकमगढ़	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वैकल्पिक वृक्षारोपण	बान सुजारा बांध परियोजना		57.49	57.49	1	8
40	छतरपुर	टीकमगढ़	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		लारए पी-341		35.00	1	29
41	छतरपुर	टीकमगढ़	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				100.00	2	10
42	ग्वालियर	श्योपुर	2016-17	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2016-17 में स्वीकृत वैकल्पिक वृक्षारोपण	765ए के.व्ही. पिछोर-ग्वालियर एकलपथ पारेषण लाइन			100.00	1	10
43	ग्वालियर	श्योपुर	2017-18	एपीओ वर्ष 2017-18 में स्वीकृत वैकल्पिक वृक्षारोपण	765ए के.व्ही. ग्वालियर - जयपुर पारेषण लाइन	RF 193		42.00	1	4
44	ग्वालियर	श्योपुर	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				120.00	3	12
45	ग्वालियर	श्योपुर	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		168		50.00	1	20
46	ग्वालियर	श्योपुर	2018-19	क्षतिपूर्ति वनीकरण वर्ष	Diversion of 472.08			548.52	1	55

03) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित वृक्षारोपण स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	कक्ष क्रमांक	प्रभावित वन क्षेत्र (हे.में)	कुल वृक्षारोपण रकबा (हेक्टे.धके.मी.)	क्षेत्र भ्रमण स्थल	तय सेम्पल प्लॉट (30mX30m)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				2018-19	ha. of forest land for establishment of Research and Development Center of DRDO, Ministry of Defence in favour of DRDO Gwalior,					
47	ग्वालियर	मुरैना	2015-16	एनपीव्ही मद अंतर्गत एपीओ वर्ष 2015-16 में स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण		पी-266		50.00	1	15
48	ग्वालियर	मुरैना	2017-18	एपीओ वर्ष 2017-18 में स्वीकृत वैकल्पिक वृक्षारोपण	765 के.व्ही. ग्वालियर-जयपुर विद्युत लाईन	COMP NO 251		55.61	1	6
49	ग्वालियर	मुरैना	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				60.00	2	6
50	ग्वालियर	मुरैना	2018-19		Greening of Barren Hills	292		90.00	1	19
51	ग्वालियर	मुरैना	2019-20	ए.पी.ओ. 2019-2020 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण	सबलगढ़	284		30.00	1	3
52	ग्वालियर	भिण्ड	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				30.00	1	3
53	ग्वालियर	दतिया	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के				45.00	1	5

03) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित वृक्षारोपण स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	कक्ष क्रमांक	प्रभावित वन क्षेत्र (हे.में)	कुल वृक्षारोपण रकबा (हेक्टे.धकि. मी.)	क्षेत्र भ्रमण स्थल	तय सेम्पल प्लॉट (30mX30m)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन						
54	ग्वालियर	दतिया	2018-19	क्षतिपूर्ति वनीकरण वर्ष 2018-19	Diversion of 472.08 ha. of forest land for establishment of Research and Development Center of DRDO, Ministry of Defence in favour of DRDO Gwalior,			125.00	1	13
55	ग्वालियर	दतिया	2019-20	ए.पी.ओ. 2019-2020 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत वृक्षारोपण				135.00	1	14
56	ग्वालियर	ग्वालियर	2017-18	ए.पी.ओ. वर्ष 2017-18 में एन.पी.व्ही. मद के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा वन				60.00	2	6
57	ग्वालियर	ग्वालियर	2018-19	क्षतिपूर्ति वनीकरण वर्ष 2018-19	घाटीगांव उत्तरध्दक्षिण सामान्य ग्वालियर Diversion of 472.08 ha. of forest land for establishment of Research and Development Center of DRDO, Ministry of Defence in favour of DRDO Gwalior,	पी. 294ए पी 292ए पी 316ए 167ए पी 179ए पी 177ए पी 294ए पी 295		275.00	1	28

03) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित वृक्षारोपण स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	कक्ष क्रमांक	प्रभावित वन क्षेत्र (हे.में)	कुल वृक्षारोपण रकबा (हेक्टे.धके. मी.)	क्षेत्र भ्रमण स्थल	तय सेम्पल प्लॉट (30mX30m)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
58	ग्वालियर	ग्वालियर	2018-19		Greening of Barren Hills	402		67.00	1	7
									74	792

04) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित कार्य स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	परियोजना का नाम	कुल निर्माण संख्या	क्षेत्र भ्रमण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	शिवपुरी	शिवपुरी	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	2	1
2	शिवपुरी	शिवपुरी	2019-20	कार्यालय एवं वनरक्षक एवं परिक्षेत्र सहायक आवास भवन 2019-20	बेलारस पिछोर	वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	2	1
3	शिवपुरी	अशोकनगर	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	2	1
4	शिवपुरी	गुना	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	2	1
5	शिवपुरी	गुना	2019-20	कार्यालय एवं वनरक्षक एवं परिक्षेत्र सहायक आवास भवन 2019-20	पाटन	वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	1	1
6	छतरपुर	माधव ने. प.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		एनीकट निर्माण	2	1 बदगाव
7	छतरपुर	माधव ने. प.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		खण्डा पत्थर गेम प्रूफ पक्की दीवाल निर्माण कार्य	300	30 मी बीट कांठी कक्ष क्र.74

04) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित कार्य स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	परियोजना का नाम	कुल निर्माण संख्या	क्षेत्र भ्रमण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	छतरपुर	माधव ने. प.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		कार्यालयीनध्वावासीय भवन निर्माण	2	1 सतनवाड़ा कैम्पस
9	छतरपुर	माधव ने. प.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		रपटा निर्माण कार्य	9	1 बीट महुआखेड़ा कक्ष क्र. 39
10	छतरपुर	माधव ने. प.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		चेकडेम निर्माण कार्य	7	1 बीट कांटी कक्ष क्र. 75
11	छतरपुर	माधव ने. प.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		तालाब निर्माण कार्य	3	1 बाराण
12	छतरपुर	माधव ने. प.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		तालाब गहरीकरण कार्य	5	1 बीट महुआखेड़ा कक्ष क्र. 38
13	छतरपुर	माधव ने. प.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		जलस्त्रोत का निर्माण कार्य	8	1 बीट गांगुली कक्ष क्र. 118
14	छतरपुर	पन्ना टा. रि.	2019-20	कैम्पा मद से मुनारा निर्माण ए. पी.ओ. वर्ष 2019-20 हेतु		मुनारा निर्माण	351	35
15	छतरपुर	पन्ना टा. रि.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		कार्यालयीनध्वावासीय भवन निर्माण	5	1 परिक्षेत्र कार्यालय मडला
16	छतरपुर	पन्ना टा. रि.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		पेट्रोलिंगधनिगरानी कैम्प निर्माण- वाच टावर निर्माण	5	1 किशनगढ बफर
17	छतरपुर	पन्ना टा. रि.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		रपटाधुलिया निर्माण	9	1 रपटा निर्माण कार्य बीट जरधोबा कक्ष क्रमांक पी-381 अकोला गेट से गुन्जापुर वनमार्ग पर 25 मीटर प0 पन्ना कोर
18	छतरपुर	पन्ना टा. रि.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		रपटाधुलिया निर्माण स्टॉप डेम	3	1 स्टॉप डेम निर्माण कार्य भटारिया बीट पटोरी

04) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित कार्य स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	परियोजना का नाम	कुल निर्माण संख्या	क्षेत्र भ्रमण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								कक्ष क्रमांक पी-493 प0 किशनगढ बफर
19	छतरपुर	पन्ना टा. रि.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		तालाब निर्माण	11	1बीट सिरी ए कक्ष क्रमांक पी-1321 प0 अमानगंजध बीट नहरी कक्ष क्रं. 241 स्थान मोटेहार प0 गंगऊ
20	छतरपुर	पन्ना टा. रि.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		जलस्रोत विकास – हैण्ड पम्प	5	1 हैण्ड पम्प उत्खनन नरौली गेट प0 किशनगढ कोर
21	छतरपुर	पन्ना टा. रि.	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		गेम पूफ दीवालध्वेनलिक निर्माण (मानव-वन्यप्राणी द्वंद को समाप्त करने एवं वन्यप्राणी सुरक्षा हेतु)	13813	1381 फसल सुरक्षा दीवाल निर्माण कार्य सीमा लाईन वीट गहदरा कक्ष क्र. पी 1306 ए प0 अमानगंज
22	छतरपुर	उत्तर पन्ना	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	2	1
23	छतरपुर	दक्षिण पन्ना	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	2	1
24	छतरपुर	दक्षिण पन्ना	2019-20	कैम्पा के अंतर्गत काष्ठागारों के अधोसंरचना विकास एवं सुदृढीकरण कार्य वर्ष 2019-20	काष्ठागार डिपो पन्ना	पेयजल व्यवस्था हेतु बोरिंग एवं ट्यूबवेल एवं पानी सप्लाई लाईन सहित फिटिंग कार्य	1	1
25	छतरपुर	दक्षिण पन्ना	2019-20	कैम्पा के अंतर्गत काष्ठागारों के अधोसंरचना विकास एवं सुदृढीकरण कार्य वर्ष 2019-20	काष्ठागार डिपो पन्ना	सी.सी. निर्माण कार्य	637	63 मी काष्ठागार नीलाम हाल से निरीक्षण कुटीर तक सी.सी. निर्माण काय
26	छतरपुर	छतरपुर	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक	2	1

04) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित कार्य स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	परियोजना का नाम	कुल निर्माण संख्या	क्षेत्र भ्रमण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				एवं वनरक्षक आवास		आवास		
27	छतरपुर	छतरपुर	2019-20	कैम्पा मद से मुनारा निर्माण ए. पी.ओ. वर्ष 2019-20 हेतु		मुनारा निर्माण	1000	100
28	छतरपुर	टीकमगढ़	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	2	1
29	ग्वालियर	श्योपुर	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	3	1
30	ग्वालियर	श्योपुर	2019-20	कार्यालय एवं वनरक्षक एवं परिक्षेत्र सहायक आवास भवन 2019-20	रघुनाथपुर पनार उत्तर बुढेरा विजयपुर बडौदा	वन रक्षक आवास परिक्षेत्र सहा. आवास परिक्षेत्र कार्यालय	5	1 परिक्षेत्र कार्यालय बडौदा
31	ग्वालियर	मुरैना	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	3	1
32	ग्वालियर	भिण्ड	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	3	1
33	ग्वालियर	भिण्ड	2019-20	कार्यालय एवं वनरक्षक एवं परिक्षेत्र सहायक आवास भवन 2019-20	सिकहटा	वन रक्षक आवास	1	1
34	ग्वालियर	दतिया	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	3	1
35	ग्वालियर	दतिया	2019-20	कार्यालय एवं वनरक्षक एवं परिक्षेत्र सहायक आवास भवन 2019-20	निचरौली	वन रक्षक आवास	1	1
36	ग्वालियर	ग्वालियर	2015-16	ए.पी.ओ. 2015-16 में वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास		वनपाल एवं वनरक्षक आवास	3	1
37	ग्वालियर	ग्वालियर	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20		पुराने तालाबो का गहरीकरण	7	1 जखौदी
38	ग्वालियर	ग्वालियर	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20	रामपुर सुजवाया	सी.पी.टी. खुदाई कार्य 700 र.मी.	700	70 मी रामपुर

04) 10 % भौतिक सत्यापन हेतु निर्धारित कार्य स्थल की सूची

क्र.	वृत्त का नाम	वन मंडल का नाम	वर्ष	योजना	वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्य स्थल	परियोजना का नाम	कुल निर्माण संख्या	क्षेत्र भ्रमण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
39	ग्वालियर	ग्वालियर	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20	वीट धुआ कक्ष क्रमांक 415 एवं वीट देवखो कक्ष क्रमांक 335	सोन चिडिया पुर्नवास प्रबंधन चारागाह विकास हेतु चैनलिक फेंसिंग निर्माण कार्य कुल रकवा 100 हैं0	100	10
40	ग्वालियर	ग्वालियर	2019-20	वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य वर्ष 2019-20	जखौदी धुआ तिलावली	तालाब निर्माण	3	1 जखौदी

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1872

Chapter - III

Situation of Madhya Pradesh Forests

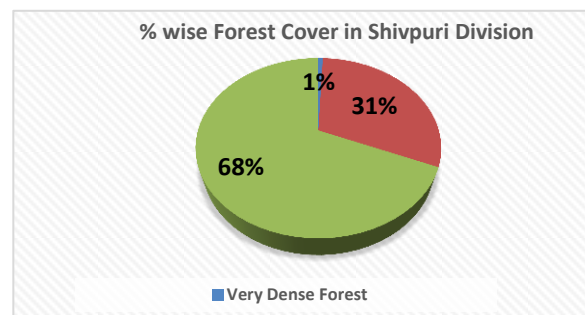
Vegetation of assigned Northern Part of Madhya Pradesh is an important arena of its natural wealth. The assigned 11 districts are fallen in two types of ecological topography i.e. Chambal topography and Bundelkhand Topography. The xerophytic vegetation are seen in Chmbal topography where as dry deciduous forest stretching has a distinct diverse topography in bundelkhand and hence a wide range of variation in the soil and vegetation the vegetation. The diversity in the vegetation at the Madhav National Park and Panna Tiger Reserve enables a large variety of mammals reptiles and birds to select the right natural abode.

1. Shivpuri Forest:-

Shivpuri is a small city that falls under Shivpuri district of Gwalior division under the state Madhya Pradesh in India. The city is a popular tourist place, mostly during the monsoon time due to its lush greenery and lakes and waterfalls. Shivpuri is surrounded by beautiful green landscape and thick dense forest. It was once the summer capital for the royal family of Scindia who were the ruler of Gwalior. The small city is located at a height of 478 mt.

As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Shivpuri Forest Division total Geographical area 10,066 ha very dense forest 18.00 ha, Moderate Dense forest 779.84 ha, and Open Forest 1742.08 ha.

S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	18.00
2	Moderately Dense Forest	779.84
3	Open Forest	1742.08
	Total	2539.92



2. Ashok Nagar Forest:-

Ashoknagar District is a district of Madhya Pradesh state in central India. Ashoknagar is situated at the average elevation of 507 metres(1640 ft) above sea level. It is in the plateau region. It has an agricultural topography. The city of Ashoknagar is the administrative headquarters of the district. Ashoknagar district was formed in 2003. The district was created on August 15, 2003 when it was split from Guna District. Shahdora a town 15 km from Ashoknagar had been given tehsil status in

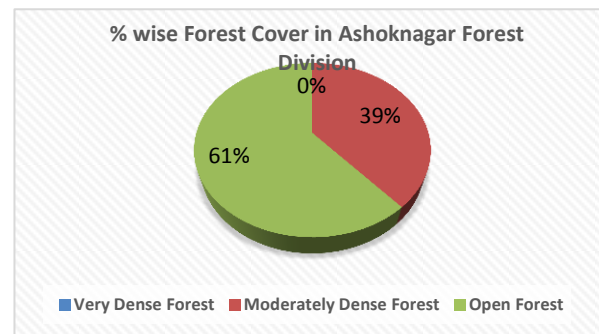
September 2008. The district has an area of 4673.94 km². It is bounded on the east by the Betwa River, which separates it from Lalitpur District of Uttar Pradesh and Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh. Vidisha District lies to the south. The Sindh River forms the western border of the district, which separates it from Guna District. Shivpuri District lies to the north.

The district has a population of 845,071 (2011 census). It is divided into six tehsils: Ashoknagar, Chanderi, Issagarh, Mungaoli, Shadora and Bahadurpur. The district was created on August 15, 2003 when it was split from Guna District. Shahdora a town 15 km from Ashoknagar had been given tehsil status in September 2008. Ashoknagar also has a great historical importance.

The climate of Ashoknagar is sub-tropical. In summers, the temperature reaches 47 °C, while dropping to 4 °C in the winter. Rainfall is adequate and sometimes less.

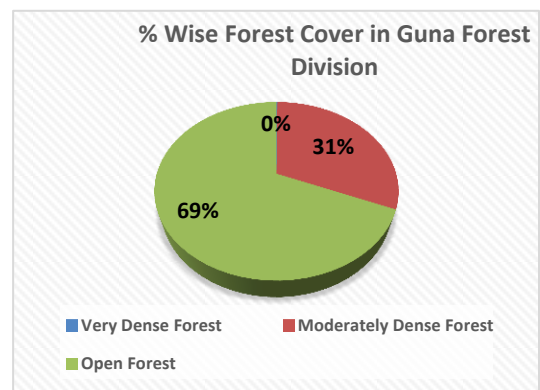
As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Ashok Nagar Forest Division Division total Geographical area 4,674 ha very dense forest 00.00 ha, Moderate Dense forest 266.08 ha, and Open Forest 422.96 ha.

Ashook Nagar Forest		
S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	0
2	Moderately Dense Forest	266.08
3	Open Forest	422.96
	Total	689.04



3. Guna Forest:-

Guna Protected Forest is a forest reserve in Madhya Pradesh and has an elevation of 496 metres. Latitude 24° 29' 19.4" North Longitude 77° 17' 29.6" East. Guna is located in Gwalior division. In the district Guna , Aaron, Raghogarh, Madhusudhangarh, Bamori, Chachoda and Kumbhraj are the 7 tehsils and Guna , Aaron, Raghogarh, Chachoda, Bamori are 5 blocks. The number of inhabited villages in the district are 1264 and the total of 425 village panchayats. Five district panchayats and two municipalities also three town panchayats in the district. There are four Assembly seats in the district. Guna was a part of erstwhile Gwalior State during pre-independence period. It was not considered expedient to locate the district headquarters at Guna, because of its being the British Cantonment. The old name of the district was



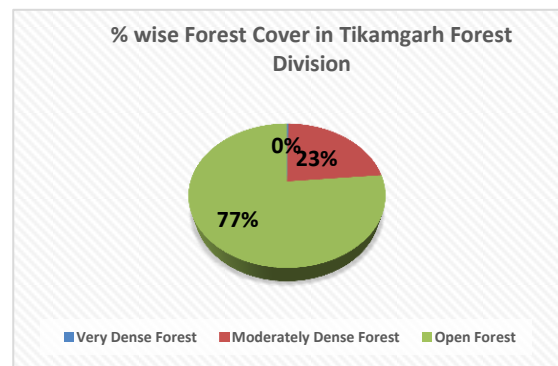
Issagarh. In 1909 some districts were reorganised. As a result of this the headquarters of Issagarh district were shifted from Issagarh to Bajranggarh then a tahsil place. However Guna was made the headquarters of the district on November 5, 1922, as it was more suited than Bajranggarh in respect of basic infra-structural facilities. The Agra-Bombay road passing through Guna had already been there and the Midland Railway constructed the railway line passing Guna in 1897.

As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Guna Forest Division Division total Geographical area 6,390 ha very dense forest 2.00 ha, Moderate Dense forest 414.33ha, and Open Forest 913.41 ha.

Guna Forest Division		
S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	2
2	Moderately Dense Forest	414.33
3	Open Forest	913.41
	Total	1329.74

4. Tikamgarh Forest:-

Tikamgarh is a town and a tehsil in Tikamgarh district in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The city serves as a district headquarters. The earlier name of Tikamgarh was Tehri (i.e., a triangle) consisting of three hamlets, forming a rough triangle. In Tikamgarh town there is locality still known as 'Purani Tehri' (Old Tehri). Until Indian independence in 1947, Tikamgarh,



formerly called Tehri, was part of the kingdom of Orchha, which was founded in the 16th century by the Bundeli chief Rudra Pratap Singh, who became the first King of Orchha. In 1783 the capital of the state was moved to Tehri, about 40 miles (64 km) south of Orchha, which was home to the fort of Tikamgarh, and the town eventually took the name of the fort. The district is famous for the old fort of Kunder known as Garh Kunder, which was built by Khangars and remained the capital of Khangar rulers from 1180 to 1347. As per 2011 Indian Census, Tikamgarh has a population of 79,106, of which 41,399 are males and 37,707 are females. Population in the age range of 0 to 6 years is 9,376. It has an average literacy rate of 74.9%, with male literacy of 79.2% and 70.3% female literacy. The effective literacy rate of 7+ population of Tikamgarh was 85.0%, of which male literacy rate was 90.0% and female literacy rate was 79.6%. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population was 11,779 and 1,424 respectively. Tikamgarh had 14587 household in 2011. The climate of Tikamgarh is sub-tropical. In summers, the temperature reaches 47 °C, while dropping to 5 °C in the winter. Rainfall is adequate and sometimes average.

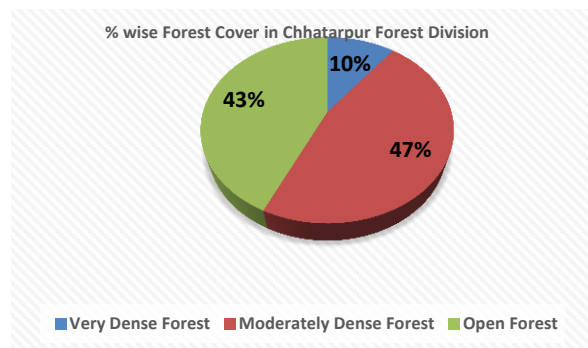
As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Tikamgarh Forest Division Division total Geographical area 5,048 ha very dense forest 1.00 ha, Moderate Dense forest 89.96ha, and Open Forest 295.68 ha.

Tikamgarh

S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	1
2	Moderately Dense Forest	89.96
3	Open Forest	295.68
	Total	386.64

5. Chatarpur Forest:-

This is the website of Chhatrapur district administration. Chhatrapur district is one of the 52 districts of Madhya Pradesh state of India. The headquarters of the district administration is located in the city of Chhatrapur, situated on the west side of Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, at a distance of 336 kms. This district has 6 sections (sub division), 11 tehsils, 8 district panchayats, 3 municipalities and 12 municipal councils.



Chhatrapur is situated in the north eastern border of the state of Madhya Pradesh. It came into existence in 1956. Chhatrapur is located within 24.06' to 25.20' North latitude and 78.59' to 80.26' East longitude. It comprises of an area of 8687 sq km. Cultivation of crops like paddy, wheat and jowar is practiced in the district of Chhatrapur. Good quality timber is also produced here. Chhatrapur district of Madhya Pradesh has total population of 1,762,375 as per the Census 2011. Out of which 936,121 are males while 826,254 are females. In 2011 there were total 356,297 families residing in Chhatrapur district. The Average Sex Ratio of Chhatrapur district is 883. As per Census 2011 out of total population, 22.6% people lives in Urban areas while 77.4% lives in the Rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 78.7% while that in the rural areas is 59.2%. Also the Sex Ratio of Urban areas in Chhatrapur district is 892 while that of Rural areas is 880. The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Chhatrapur district is 282794 which is 16% of the total population. There are 148861 male children and 133933 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Chhatrapur is 900 which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (883) of Chhatrapur district. The total literacy rate of Chhatrapur district is 63.74%. The male literacy rate is 61.1% and the female literacy rate is 44.9% in Chhatrapur district.

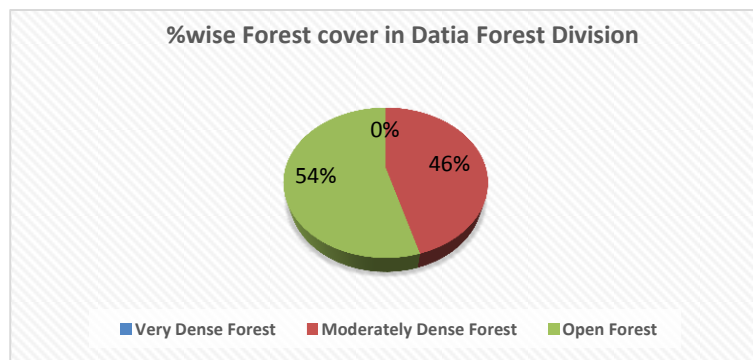
As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Chhatarpur Forest Division Division total Geographical area 8,687 ha very dense forest 184.06 ha, Moderate Dense forest 817.52 ha, and Open Forest 756.97 ha.

Chhatarpur

S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	184.06
2	Moderately Dense Forest	817.52
3	Open Forest	756.97
	Total	1758.55

6. Datia Forest:-

The state was founded in 1549. Rao Bhagwan Rao, 1st Rao of Datia and Baroni 1626/1656, received Datia and Baroni from his father, Raja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha in 1626, and established his own state. After he died in 1676, the state came under British control with other territories in Bundelkhand under the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. The treaty was formed with the Peshwa. The ancient title of the ruling family was Maharaja Rao Raja, but in 1865 the British Government recognized only the title of Maharaja as hereditary. For the British, the Peshwa maintained a military force consisting of 945 cavalry, 5203 infantry, and 3 million guns. The motto of the royal family was Wir dalap Sharandah (“Lord of the Brave Army, Giver of Refuge”). In 1896–97, the state suffered from famine, and again to a lesser extent in 1899–1900. After India’s independence in 1947, the Maharaja of Datia acceded the dominion of India, which later merged with the Union of India. Datia, together with the rest of the Bundelkhand agency, became part of the new state of Vindhya Pradesh in 1950. In 1956, the Vindhya Pradesh state was merged with certain other areas to form the state of Madhya Pradesh within the Union of India.



As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Datia Forest Division Division total Geographical area 2,902 ha very dense forest 00.00 ha, Moderate Dense forest 92.11 ha, and Open Forest 110.17 ha.

Datia

S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	0
2	Moderately Dense Forest	92.11
3	Open Forest	110.17
	Total	202.28

Pressure on Forest Resources: - The area has a cattle population which invariably goes into the Forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these areas are in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excess grazing has led to the destruction of the natural & artificial regeneration in these area coupled with hardening of the forest floor as a result of which there is swift run-off of rain water leading to soil erosion and less percolation. In addition to these the tendency of the grazers is to lop and fell the trees for fodder also lead to the degradation of the forest. The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder for the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only increased the pressure on the forest but also effectively reduce the productivity of these forests. The tendency of the people to illegally fell the young crop for their small timber and fuel wood requirement has almost wiped out natural regeneration of this precious renewable natural resources i. e., the forests.

7. Morena Forest :-

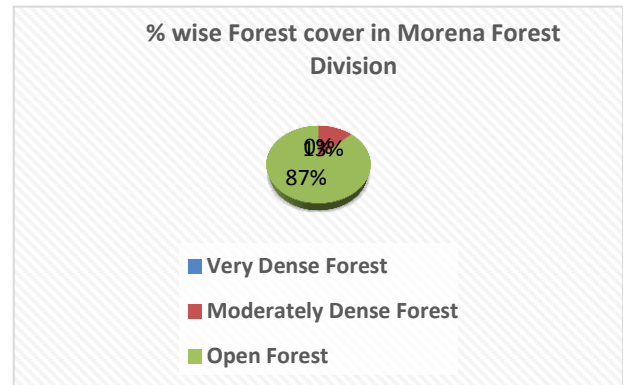
The district is located on the north-western border of the state in Chambal valley. Morena is located at 26.5°N 78.0°E. It has an average elevation of 177 metres (580 feet) and Major Rivers: Chambal, Kunwari, Asan, Sank The present Morena is combined with the Sikarwari and Tanwargarh districts of 19th century. Due to major settlement of SikarwarRajputs in Ambah area, this was known as Sikarwari. Similary due to the settlement of Tanwars(Tomars) in Joura area, the central part of the district was called Tanwargarh. The district Sikarwari, the part of former Gwalior state was later on merged into Tanwargarh in 1904 with headquarters of Joura-Alapur which is presently a tahsil headquaters. As per order No 6/10/1923 the pargana headquarters shifted from Nurabad to Morena and vide order No. 492 dated 6/10/1923 the district headquarters was also changed to Morena. In the year 1948 consequent to the formation of Madhya Bharat the Sheopur district of former Gwalior state was included in Madhya Bharat. Later it became a separate district after the reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh.As per Notification No. 1002/F/20-08-92/Sha. 8 M.P. dated 22nd May 1998, Sheopur, Karahal and Vijaypur tahsils were excluded from Morena district and a new district Sheopur was formed. Morena, Porsa, Ambah, Joura, Kailaras and Sabalgarh tahsil remained in Morena district. As per Provisional population figures of 2011 Census, the total no of

Mandals are 64 No. of Sub Division 4, no village 815 and total population of 19,65,970 area 4,989 Sq km.

As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Morena Forest Division total Geographical area 4,989ha very dense forest 00.00 ha, Moderate Dense forest 96.18 ha, and Open Forest 643.99 ha.

Morena Forest

S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	0
2	Moderately Dense Forest	96.18
3	Open Forest	643.99
	Total	740.17



Pressure on Forest Resources Man himself is the most important degradation factor of the forest. The harm done by man to the Forest is many times more than the damage done by other factors. The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only increased the pressure on the Forest but also effectively reduce the productivity of these Forests. The tendency of the people to illegally fell the young crop for their small timber and fuel wood requirement has almost wiped out natural regeneration of the renewal natural resources. The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the Forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these area are in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excess grazing has led to the destruction of the natural & artificial regeneration in this area is coupled with hardening of the forest floor as a result which there swift run-off of rain water is leading to soil erosion. In addition to these the tendency of the grazing to top and fells lops and tops of foddres trees also leads to the degradation of the Forest. Mahua are the major NTFP available in this division. But the collection of Mahua does harm the Forest as the villagers set fire to the debris under these trees to facilitate easy collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the Forests.

8. Gwalior Forest :-

Gwalior district is a district of the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. This district is under the revenue division of Gwalior. This district is situated between 25 0 34 ‘north and 260’ 21 north latitude and 770 40 ‘east and 780 54’ in the northern part of Gwalior state. This district is spread over a 2002 square meter area, which is 1.1 percent of the total area of Madhya Pradesh state. Gwalior was the capital of central India from 1948 to 1956 but when the central India was connected to Madhya

Pradesh, it was given the form of the district. This district was named after a famous fort. The name of this famous fort was taken from the name of Pahadi. This flat summit was called Gopachal, Gopgiri, Gop Mountain or Gopadri. This has created the word Gwalior. Gwalior's history is traced back to a legend in 8th century AD when a chief tain known as Suraj Sen was struck by a deadly disease and cured by a hermit-saint Gwalipa. As a gratitude for that incidence, he founded this city by his name. The new city of Gwalior became existance over the centuries. The cradle of great dynasties ruled the city Gwalior. With different Dynasty, the city gained a new dimension from the warrior kings, poets, musicians, and saints who contributed to making it renowned throughout the country. The city is also the setting for the memorials of freedom fighters such as Taty a Tope and the indomitable Rani of Jhansi. An official Census 2011 detail of Gwalior, a district of Madhya Pradesh has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Madhya Pradesh. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Gwalior District of Madhya Pradesh. In 2011, Gwalior had population of 2,032,036 of which male and female were 1,090,327 and 941,709 respectively. In 2001 census, Gwalior had a population of 1,632,109 of which males were 883,317 and remaining 748,792 were females.

Climate:- Gwalior district is in the center of the surrounded area, and is mostly flat. Although its southern part is surrounded by hills, above sea level is only a few hundred feet height. Gwalior is located at 26.22 N 78.18 E

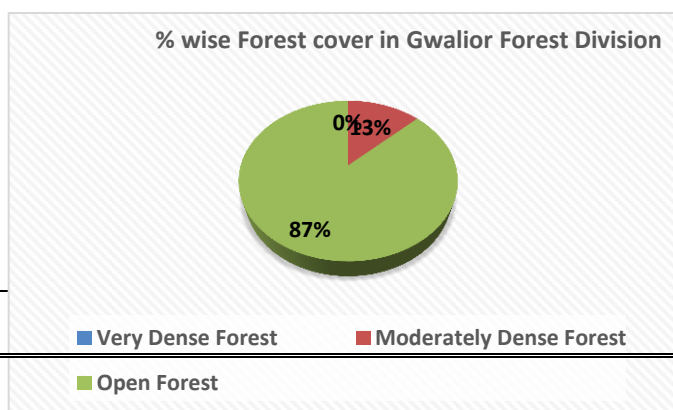
It is at an average elevation of 197 meters (646 feet).Climate of Gwalior lives on extremes in both summer and winter. Summer usually gets very hot and in Gwalior the winter is very cold. Generally rain in Gwalior is only in the months of monsoon. Mainly the north-western winds move, the speed of air in the city of Gwalior is usually 8 km per hour in summer, 2 km per hour in winter time.

Gwalior Forest

S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	1
2	Moderately Dense Forest	329.23
3	Open Forest	890.95
	Total	1221.18

Gwalior gets 45 to 47 degree centigrade temperature. The climate of Gwalior is particularly humid in the year. Gwalior has 300 average temperatures in summer. In the winter season, the temperature of Gwalior

October to March is the best month for arrival in Gwalior city. During the summer months, the climate of Gwalior is dominated by the heat and the level of humidity also increases. From April to June of the month of April,



goes upto 2 degrees Celsius. In the winter months, the average minimum temperature is 18.500 centigrade in Gwalior. Due to the geography of India, Gwalior city falls in the shadow of rain. Consequently, there is only 700 mm average rainfall per year, which is almost half the average of other cities in the state. Here the monsoon starts from mid-June and usually continues till mid-September.

As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Gwalior Forest Division Division total Geographical area 4,560 ha very dense forest 1.00 ha, Moderate Dense forest 329.23 ha, and Open Forest 890.95 ha.

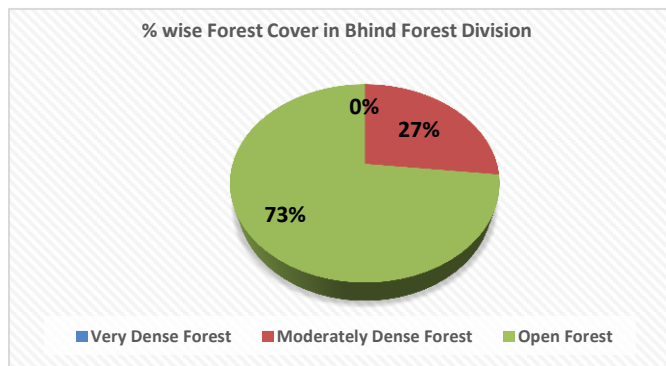
9. Bhind Forest :-

Bhind is a district in the Chambal division of the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The town of Bhind is the district headquarters. Bhind District is situated in Chambal region in the northwest

Bhind Forest		
S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	0
2	Moderately Dense Forest	28.55
3	Open Forest	78.2
	Total	106.75

of the state. It is bounded by Agra, Etawah, Jalaun and Jhansi districts of Uttar Pradesh state to the north and the east, and the Madhya Pradesh districts of Datia to the south, Gwalior to the southwest, and Morena to

the west. The geography of the district is characterized by uneven ravines, plain fertile fields and scanty forests. The total area of the district is 4,459 km² (1,722 sq mi). According to the 2011 census Bhind District had a population of 1,703,005, roughly equal to the nation of The Gambia or the US state of Nebraska. This gives it a ranking of 286th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 382 inhabitants

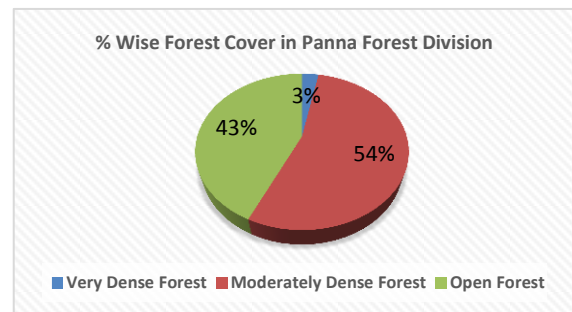


per square kilometre (990/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 19.25%. Bhind has a sex ratio of 837 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 64.29%. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes make up 22.01% and 0.36% of the population respectively.

As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Bhind Forest Division Division total Geographical area 4,459 ha very dense forest 0.00 ha, Moderate Dense forest 28.55 ha, and Open Forest 78.20 ha.

10. Panna Forest :-

Although Panna seems to be one of many ordinary national parks across the country, the park is much more than that. The Park is a haven to many exotic species of plants and animals. The dry and hot climate of Panna Biosphere brings dry Teak and dry mixed forest. The major vegetation of the park is miscellaneous dry deciduous forest mixed with grassland area. It is also home to a great variety of wildlife species. Endangered animals like Tiger, Leopard and Chinkara have found their haven in Panna Biosphere. Other exotic animals like Chital, Nilgai, Sloth Bear, Sambhar are also present in their natural habitat. Panna is also home to more than 200 species of birds including the King vulture, Indian Vulture and bar-headed goose. The region, famous for its diamond industry, is also home to some of the best wildlife species in India and is one of the most famous Tiger Reserves in the country. Total area of the park is about 542.67 Km². It was declared as a National Park in the year of 1981. The park is known worldwide for its wildlife including tigers, deer, antelope, vultures, wolf, Chinkara, Cheetal and lots more. Ken River flows through this reserve and creates beautiful waterfalls on its way to the valley. The bio-diversity in this national park is extremely rich. The vegetation of this region is mixed with uneven terrain with scrubby vegetation and grass, rocky landscape gathered along with hundreds varieties of trees and shrubs.



National park is an area which is strictly reserved for the betterment of the wildlife & biodiversity, and where activities like developmental, forestry, poaching, hunting and grazing on cultivation are not permitted. Their boundaries are well marked and circumscribed.

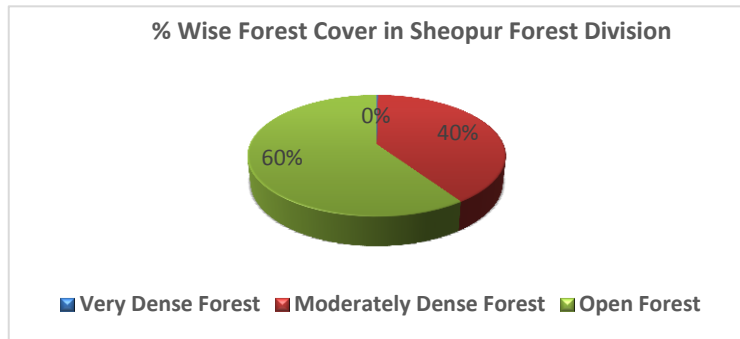
As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Panna Forest Division Division total Geographical area 7,135 ha very dense forest 83.01 ha, Moderate Dense forest 1478.26 ha, and Open Forest 1181.44 ha.

Panna Forest

S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	83.01
2	Moderately Dense Forest	1478.26
3	Open Forest	1181.44
	Total	2742.71

11. Sheopur Forest:-

Sheopur, the district headquarter is situated on the right bank of the Sip river. The town and its fort are said to have been founded in A.D.1537 by Indra singh, chief of Gaur Rajput, a feudatory of the Jaipur royal house. Gaur Rajputs were worshippers of Lord Shiva, so built many Shiva temples in the town. Shiva lingas are found in neighboring wells and step wells. But the town and fort took their name from a Saharia, who himself sacrificed to ensure the permanency of his settlement. His descendants held hereditary grant of land in the neighborhood. The first historical mention of Sheopur occurs in a record, made by Nimat-Ullah wherein it is stated that a dispatch of an army of Sikander Lodhi in 1570 A.D. was sent to Sheopur and Awantgarh, in support of Raj Dungar, who later on converted to Islam faith. The fort of Sheopur then belonging to Rai Surjan of Ranthambhore was surrendered to Akbar, when he was advancing towards Chittore. Later on, it (Siusupur of Bloachman) was made the headquarters of a Mahal of the Ranthambore Sarkar in Ajmer Subah. Tieffenthallar (A.D. 1750) refers to Sheopur as a town of fine palaces. In 2011, Sheopur had population of 687,861 of which male and female were 361,784 and 326,077 respectively.



As per 2019 assessment Forest Cover in Sheopur Forest Division Division total Geographical area 6,606 ha very dense forest 6.00 ha, Moderate Dense forest 1395.23 ha, and Open Forest 2,058.77 ha.

Sheopur Forest

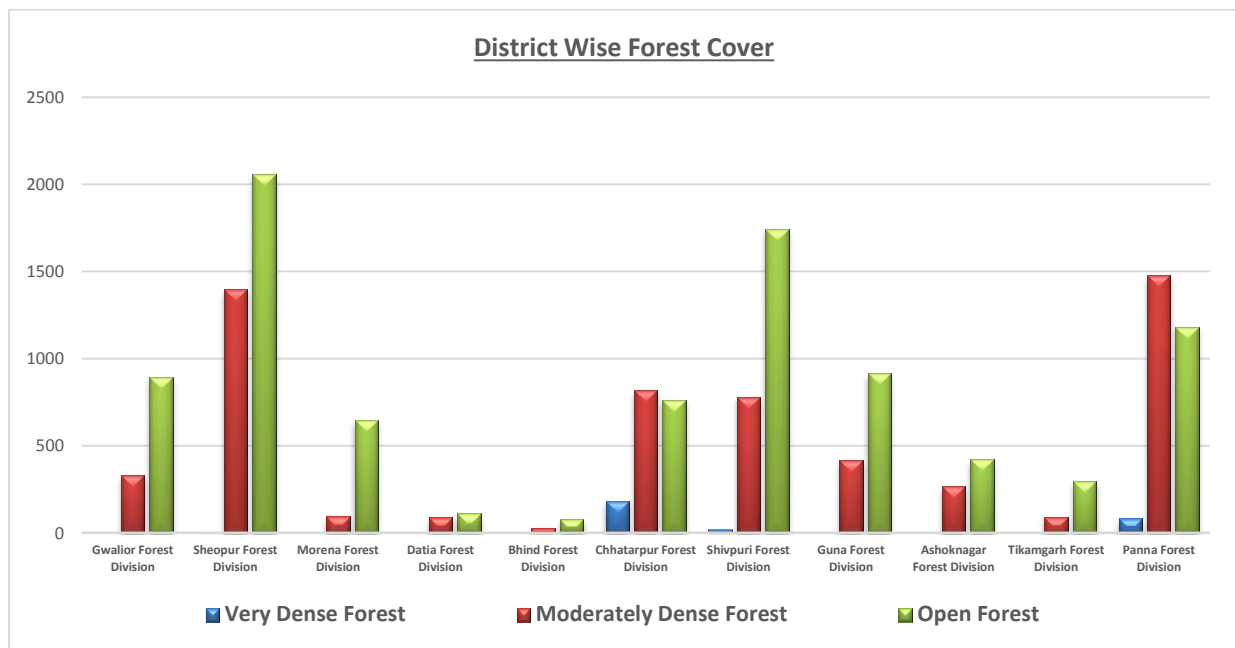
S.No	Forest Cover	Area in Ha
1	Very Dense Forest	6
2	Moderately Dense Forest	1395.23
3	Open Forest	2058.77
	Total	3460

Pressure on Forest Area:- Demand for firewood small timber, fodder of the human & cattle population has done too much degradation in the forest. The cutting of young crops for narrow gain has totally eliminated the natural regeneration and thus the carrying capacity of the forest is going down day by day. Area of the division is having large cattle population which in variably dependent upon forest for grazing. This is causing destruction natural and artificial regeneration and leading to soil erosion and the persons carrying these cattle are involve in lopping of fodder species.

- A. At present all Village Forest Committees (VFCs) are actively involved in protection and development of forests. Active participation of villagers residing in forest boundary is being ensures with a view to
- B. Protect the existing crop through social fencing.
- C. Assist natural regeneration Reduce dependency of Villagers on forests.
- D. Integrated forest and village development Ensuring sustained supply of fuel, fodder, and small timber.
- E. Increase in NWFP to provide additional income to tribal and rural poor.
- F. Restore ecological balance Obtain optimum productivity from forest, community and private lands.
- G. Educating and training villagers in scientific resource management.

Pressure on Forest Resources: Forests provide number of products to the rural population in the state such as timber for household and agricultural use, fuel wood, fodder and manure. The villagers also use a large number of NTFPs such as Mahua, fodder and manure. Many villagers have been using forest-based raw material to manufacture handicrafts, e.g. bamboo articles, leaf plates, and process other minor forest products to earn their livelihoods. Villagers draw a variety of products from the forests that include timber, fuel wood bamboo, and a number of non-timber forest products. Nevertheless, requirements far exceed, supply. As a result, villagers are obliged to enter the forests and remove forest products in an unscientific manner that affects the health of the forest. The following table gives an idea about the increasing gap between requirement and supply of forest products in Sheopur Forest Division.

Type of Forest Cover				
S.No	Name of District	Very Dense Forest	Moderately Dense Forest	Open Forest
1	Gwalior	1	329.23	890.95
2	Sheopur	6	1395.23	2058.77
3	Morena	0	96.18	643.99
4	Datia	0	92.11	110.17
5	Bhind	0	28.55	78.2
6	Chhatarpur	184.06	817.52	756.97
7	Shivpuri	18	779.84	1742.08
8	Guna	2	414.33	913.41
9	Ashoknagar	0	266.08	422.96
10	Tikamgarh	1	89.96	295.68
11	Panna	83.01	1478.26	1181.44
	Total	295.07	5787.29	9094.62



Chapter - IV

Division wise CAMPA Implementation

12. Implemented CAMPA Work

a. Shivpuri Circle

i. Shivpuri Division

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Location	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
1	2015-16	CAMPA	Satanwara	Mixed Plantation	Kaikhoda	Kaikhoda-R-475	21.24
2	2015-16	CAMPA	Pohri, Kolaras	Forest guard quarter	Dobha, Bhesravan & Kolaras	Dobha, Bhesravan & Kolaras	3 No.
3	2015-16	NPV	Pohari	Mixed Plantation		PF 790	50
4	2015-16	NPV	Pichhore	Mixed Plantation		RF 390	50
5	2015-16	NPV	Pichhore	Mixed Plantation		RF 320	50
6	2015-16	NPV	Kolaras	Mixed Plantation		RF 94	50
8	2017-18	NPV	7	Urja Van			140
9	2018-19	CAMPA	Satanbara	Afforestation	Karaivara	Karaivara-938	19
10	2018-19	NPV	Satanvara	Fuelwood Plantation	Chitori	Chitori-965	25
11	2018-19	NPV	Pichhore	Fuelwood Plantation	Rajapur	Rajapur-1118	25
12	2018-19	NPV	Shivpuri	Fuelwood Plantation		Kherona P-54	25
13	2018-19	NPV	Kolaras	Fuelwood Plantation		Bairasia P-1222	25
14	2018-19	NPV	Badarvas	Fuelwood Plantation		Mohrai P-1238	25
15	2018-19	NPV	Satanbara	Afforestation		467	50
16	2019-20	CAMPA	Kolaras	Forest guard quarter		Kolaras	1 No
17	2019-20	CAMPA	Pichhore	Forest guard quarter		Pichhore	1 No
18	2019-20	NPV	Badarwas	Fodder and fuelwood plantation	Mala	243	40
19	2019-20	NPV	Badarwas	Fodder and fuelwood plantation	Tudyat	135	44.43
20	2019-20	NPV	Badarwas	Fodder and fuelwood plantation	Kherai	195	62
21	2019-20	NPV	Karera	Fodder and fuelwood plantation	Chharganva	1062	50
22	2019-20	NPV	Karera	Fodder and fuelwood plantation	Didavali	415	50
23	2019-20	NPV	Karera	Fodder and fuelwood plantation	Chhirari	448	50

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Location	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
24	2019-20	NPV	Satanbara	Fodder and fuelwood plantation	Dholagarh	902	50
25	2019-20	NPV	Karera	Fodder and fuelwood plantation	Bansgarh	442	50
26	2019-20	NPV	Karera	Fodder and fuelwood plantation	Khod	1080	50
27	2019-20	NPV	Karera	Fuelwood plantation	Tasapur	1057	50
28	2019-20	NPV	Kolaras	Fodder and fuelwood plantation	Bisbhujji	1228	50
29	2019-20	NPV	Kolaras	Fuelwood plantation	Shankarpur	225	50
30	2019-20	NPV	Kolaras	Fuelwood plantation	Kumhraoa	1191	50
31	2019-20	NPV	Kolaras	Fuelwood plantation	Jamdera	86	50
32	2019-20	NPV	Shivpuri	Fuelwood plantation	Chur	990	50
33	2019-20	NPV	Kolaras	Fuelwood plantation	Khaskhera	247	50

ii. **Guna Division**

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Unit Ha/ No.
1	2015-16	CAMPA		Building		1 No
2	2015-16	NPV	Guna North	Mixed Plantation	PF 475	25
3	2015-16	NPV	Madhusudangarh	Mixed Plantation	PF 786	25
4	2015-16	NPV	Madhusudangarh	Mixed Plantation	PF 745	25
5	2015-16	NPV	Madhusudangarh	Mixed Plantation	PF 771	25
6	2015-16	NPV	Fatehgarh	Mixed Plantation	PF 580	50
7	2016-17	CAMPA		Afforestation		32
8	2017-18	NPV	All	Urja Van		160
9	2018-19	CAMPA	Guna South/ Okhrikhera	Afforestation	loZs Ø 1/1d/1/1	1.566
10	2018-19	CAMPA		Afforestation		21.183
11	2019-20	CAMPA		Afforestation		54.318
12	2019-20	CAMPA		Building	Patan	

iii. **Ashoknagar Division**

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
1	2015-16	CAMPA		Building		
2	2015-16	NPV	Ashoknagar	Mixed Plantation	RF 33	25
3	2015-16	NPV	Ashoknagar	Mixed Plantation	RF 18	25
4	2015-16	NPV	Chanderi	Mixed Plantation	RF 118/ 119	25
5	2015-16	NPV	Chanderi	Mixed Plantation	RF 146	50

6	2015-16	NPV	Mungavali	Mixed Plantation	RF 251	25
7	2017-18	NPV	Ashoknagar, Chanderi, Mungavali	Urja Van		60
8	2018-19	CAMPA		Greening of Barren Hills	RF-29	45
9	2018-19	CAMPA		Greening of Barren Hills	RF- 284	50
10	2018-19	CAMPA		Greening of Barren Hills	PF198	50

b. Gwalior Circle
iv. Gwalior Division

Sl n	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
1	2015-16	CAMP A		Building		
2	2017-18	NPV	Baihaut (20Ha) Ghatigaon N (10 ha), Ghatigaon S (15 ha), Gwalior (15 Ha)	Urja Van	Tiholi P-104, 154, 112 Gatgaon N- 211, 295, 301 Ghatigaon S-354, 379, 381 Gwalior-76, P 92, 1,	60
3	2018-19	CAMP A	Ghatigaon North, Ghatigaon South, Gwalior	Afforestation	P- 294, P- 292, P- 316, 167, P- 179, P- 177, P- 294, P- 295	275
4	2018-19	NPV	Tighra	Greening of Barren Hills	402	74
5	2019-20	NPV	Bainhat	Chainlinking Fencing -100 ha	Tiholi	1 No.
6	2019-20	NPV	Ghatigaon	Waterhole	437	1 No
7	2019-20	NPV	Ghatigaon	Waterhole	415	1 No
8	2019-20	NPV	Tigra Ghatigaon	CPT-700 rm	335 415	1 No

v. Sheopur Division

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
1	2015-16	NPV	Budera	FG Quarter	Khojipura	1 No
2	2015-16	NPV	Budera	FG Quarter	Patalgarh-506	1 No
3	2015-16	NPV	Khadi	FG Quarter	Chandpura	1 No
4	2015-16	NPV	Sheopur	Mixed Plantation	Kalitalai-100	50
5	2015-16	NPV	Sheopur	Mixed Plantation	Bardha-168	50
6	2015-16	NPV	Bdudhera	Mixed Plantation	Simroniya-448	50
7	2015-16	NPV	Bdudhera	Mixed Plantation	Jharer South- 447	50

MP STATE CAMPA EVALUATION GROUP-5

8	2016-17	CAMPA	Rambadi	Afforestation	Rambadi RF- 193	100
9	2017-18	CAMPA	Rambadi	Afforestation	Rambadi RF- 193	42
10	2017-18	NPV	Sheopur- 15 ha Khadi-15 ha Budera- 15 ha Baroda-25 ha Virpur-15 ha Vijaypur E-10 ha Vijaypur W- 15 ha Karahal-10 ha	Urja Van		120
11	2018-19	CAMPA	Baroda Karahal Sheopur	Afforestation	Salmanya	548.515
12	2019-20	CAMPA	Baroda	Building	Baroda	1 No
13	2019-20	CAMPA	Baroda	Building	Goras - 241	1 No
14	2019-20	CAMPA	Khadi	Building	Raghunathpur	1 No
15	2019-20	CAMPA	Vejaypur W	Building	Vijaypur	1 No
16	2019-20	CAMPA	Vijaypur E	Building	Budera	1 No

vi. Morena Division

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
1	2015-16	CAMPA	Sabalgarh	Building		
2	2015-16	CAMPA	Jaura	Building		
3	2015-16	CAMPA	Sabalgarh	Building		
4	2015-16	NPV	Sabalgarh	Mixed Plantation	Kaimara 315	50
5	2015-16	NPV	Sabalgarh	Mixed Plantation	Pathanpura-304	50
6	2015-16	NPV	Pahargarh	Mixed Plantation	Sidhpura RF 92	50
7	2017-18	CAMPA	Pahargarh	Afforestation	Kushwani RF 251	55.61
8	2017-18	NPV	Murena-10 Ha Jaura-15 Ha Pahargarh-10 Ha Sabalgarh-25 Ha	Urja Van	Budhara, Pahari Devgarh, Sherpur Tiktoli, Sidhpura, Khirka, Sindharnde, Rampahari, Berkhera, Bavripura	60
9	2018-19	CAMPA	Pahargarh	Greening of Barren Hills	Arethi-223	95
10	2018-19	CAMPA	Sabalgarh	Greening of Barren Hills	Pacher- 292	90
11	2019-20	NPV	Sabalgarh	Mixed Plantation	Bamsoli-284	30

vii. Datia Division

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
1	2015-16	NPV	Datia	Van Rakshak Naka	Mudra-90	1 no
2	2015-16	NPV	Goraghat	Forester Quarter	Goraghat	1 no
3	2015-16	NPV	Seondha	Van Rakshak Naka	Lanch-40	1 no
4	2017-18	NPV	Datia- (20 ha)	Urja Van	Maniharpura, Gujarra	45

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
			Goraghat (10 Ha) Seondha (15 Ha)		Kalipahari, Chadewa Orina Dangseonda, Marsaini, Lanch	
5	2018-19	CAMPA	Datia-	Afforestation	Bhuta-51, 52	50
6	2018-19	CAMPA	Datia-	Afforestation	Kalipahari- 80	50
7	2018-19	CAMPA	Datia-	Afforestation	Jigana-76	25
8	2019-20	CAMPA	Goraghat	Van Rakshak Naka	Jigna-1508	1 no
9	2019-20	NPV	Datia-	Mixed Plantation	Bhuta-51	50
10	2019-20	NPV	Datia-	Mixed Plantation	Bhuta-53	50
11	2019-20	NPV	Datia-	Mixed Plantation	Jigana-68	35

viii. Bhind Division

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
1	2017-18	NPV	Bhind (10 Ha) Ater (10 Ha)	Urja Van	Bilhora-94, Jakhmoli-95 Kankura-32, 56, Para-38, Jamsara-02	30
2	2019-20	NPV	Ater	Bambu Setup	Jawasa- PF- 39	3
3	2019-20	CAMPA	Bhind	FG Quarter	ळवीक	1 no

c. Chhattarpur Circle
ix. Chhattarpur Division

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
138	2015-16	CAMPA		Building		
138	2015-16	CAMPA		Building		
14	2015-16	NPV	Chhattarpur	Mixed Plantation	Ishanagar-580	50
15	2015-16	NPV	Chhattarpur	Mixed Plantation	Gathevra-634	50
16	2015-16	NPV	Baxwaha	Mixed Plantation	Gathevra-635	50
17	2015-16	NPV	Chhattarpur	Mixed Plantation	Amouda-248	50
67	2017-18	CAMPA	Baxwaha	Afforestation	khasra no.302	3.5
68	2017-18	CAMPA	Baxwaha	Afforestation	khasra no.474/1	4.896
156	2017-18	NPV	Baxwaha- (20 ha) Lavkushnagar - (30 ha) Baramalha - (20 ha) Bijavar - (20 ha) Bajna-- (20 ha) Chhattarpur- (10 ha)	Urja Van		120
70	2018-19	CAMPA	Baramalha	Afforestation	Pira 726/6/2	4.95
71	2018-19	CAMPA	Baxwaha	Afforestation	Barkheri-391/1,	9.824

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
					409/4, 409 / 5, 409 / 6 416 / 1 416 / 2 417, 418 / 1 418 / 2 429 / 1	
94	2019-20	CAMPA	Chhatarpur	Afforestation	Alipura- P-600	14
95	2019-20	CAMPA	Baxwaha	Afforestation	Kasera-26	49.642
121	2019-20	CAMPA	Lavkushnagar	Mixed Plantation	Khagraha- P 719	30
122	2019-20	CAMPA	Lavkushnagar	Mixed Plantation	Thakura P-733	30
123	2019-20	CAMPA	Bijavar	Mixed Plantation	Bilgay-P-332	40
124	2019-20	CAMPA	Bijavar	Mixed Plantation	Amraunia-355	30
125	2019-20	CAMPA	Bajna	Mixed Plantation	Junvani-411	50
126	2019-20	CAMPA	Bajna	Mixed Plantation	Chhapar-107	40
127	2019-20	CAMPA	Baramalha	Mixed Plantation	Sorkhi-01	30
128	2019-20	CAMPA	Baxwaha	Mixed Plantation	Salaiya P-244	40
137	2019-20	CAMPA	Chhatarpura	Munara	Brijpura P-636, Gathvara P-634, 635	925 No.

x. **Tikamgarh Division**

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
1	2015-16	CAMPA	Tikamgarh	Mixed Plantation	Kakrwaha 190/1-6, 191/1-6, 192/1-2, 193-212 152	57.49
2	2015-16	CAMPA	Tikamgarh	Mixed Plantation	Kundeshwar-5	12.76
3	2015-16	CAMPA	Tikamgarh	Mixed Plantation	Mohanpura-344	5
4	2015-16	CAMPA	Baldeogarh	Mixed Plantation	Baldeogarh-93 B	0.24
5	2015-16	CAMPA	Niwari	FG quarter	Kundar	1 no
5	2015-16	CAMPA	Niwari	FG quarter	Ghugsi	1 no
6	2015-16	NPV	Orcha	Mixed Plantation	Dhimarpura- 124	25
7	2015-16	NPV	Niwari	Mixed Plantation	Ghugsi-212	50
8	2015-16	NPV	Baldeogarh	Mixed Plantation	Nainwari-92 B	20
9	2015-16	NPV	Jatara	Mixed Plantation	Laar- 341	35
10	2015-16	NPV	Tikamgarh	Mixed Plantation	Madumar 351	20
11	2015-16	NPV	Niwari	Mixed Plantation	Banjaripura 219	140
12	2017-18	NPV	Baldeogarh (20 ha) Tikamgarh (20 ha) Orchha (20 ha) Niwari (20 ha) Jatara (20 ha)	Urja Van		100
13						

xi. **North Panna Division**

xii. South Panna Division

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
1	2015-16	CAMPA	Pawai	Mixed Plantation	Baronha- 172-181	238.36
2	2015-16	CAMPA	Pawai	Forester Quarter	Rampura	1 No
3	2015-16	CAMPA	Kalda	Forester Quarter	Jamda	1 No
4	2015-16	NPV	Shahnagar	Mixed Plantation	Bori P-922	40
5	2015-16	NPV	Kalda	Mixed Plantation	Gurji P 874	40
6	2015-16	NPV	Mahendra	Mixed Plantation	Banauli-P1192	40
7	2015-16	NPV	Raipura	Mixed Plantation	Bagror 1141	40
8	2015-16	NPV	Sleha	Mixed Plantation	Hardua 733	40
9	2015-16	NPV	Pawai	Mixed Plantation	Magarpura 652	40
10	2015-16	NPV	Sleha	Mixed Plantation	Murkuchhu 706	50
11	2015-16	NPV	Sleha	Mixed Plantation	Kutmi 717, 718	50
12	2015-16	NPV	Shahnagar	Mixed Plantation	Sonpura 952	50
13	2015-16	NPV	Shahnagar	Mixed Plantation	Bisani 997	50
14	2015-16	NPV	Shahnagar	Mixed Plantation	Karondi 931	50
15	2015-16	NPV	Mahendra	Mixed Plantation	Amha 1203	50
16	2015-16	NPV	Mahendra	Mixed Plantation	Kunwarpur 1258	50
17	2015-16	NPV	Raipura	Mixed Plantation	Ghutehi 1112	50
18	2017-18	NPV		Urja Van		120
19	2018-19	NPV	Sleha	Afforestation	Sagra- 726	50
20	2018-19	NPV	Raipura	Afforestation	Raipura- 1114	25
21	2019-20	CAMPA	Panna	Infrastructure- Road	Timber depot	631 m

d. WL Divisions

xiii. Madhav National Park

Sln	Year	Type	Range	Activity	Compartment No	Area (Ha/unit No.)
1	2019-20	CAMPA	South	Rapta Construction	Mahuakheda-39	1 No
2	2019-20	CAMPA	South	Rapta Construction	Mahuakheda-39	1 No
3	2019-20	CAMPA	South	Rapta Construction	Mahuakheda-39	1 No
4	2019-20	CAMPA	South	Rapta Construction	Ambakunj-41	1 No
5	2019-20	CAMPA	South	Rapta Construction	Ambakunj-46	1 No
6	2019-20	CAMPA	North	Rapta Construction	Bardhkhedi-33	1 No
7	2019-20	CAMPA	North	Rapta Construction	Kankar-21	1 No
8	2019-20	CAMPA	East MNP	Rapta Construction	Ganguly-118	1 No
9	2019-20	CAMPA	East MNP	Rapta Construction	Gatwaya-87	1 No
10	2019-20	CAMPA	East MNP	Waterhole	Surwaya west- 122	1 No
11	2019-20	CAMPA	East MNP	Waterhole	Kanthi- 74	1 No
12	2019-20	CAMPA	East MNP	Waterhole	Ganguly-118	1 No
13	2019-20	CAMPA	East MNP	Waterhole	Gatwaya-87	1 No
14	2019-20	CAMPA	East MNP	Stop Dam	Kanthi-75	1 No
15	2019-20	CAMPA	East MNP	Check Dam	Balarpur-127	1 No
16	2019-20	CAMPA	Madhya	Check Dam	Sonsa RF-124	1 No
17	2019-20	CAMPA	South	Pond Disiltation	Mahuakheda-38	1 No
18	2019-20	CAMPA	South	Pond Disiltation	Mahuakheda-38	1 No
19	2019-20	CAMPA	South	Pond Disiltation	Ambakunj-41	1 No
10	2019-20	CAMPA	South	Pond Disiltation	Bhogra	1 No
11	2019-20	CAMPA	North	Pond Construction	Bara-5	1 No
12	2019-20	CAMPA	South	Pond Disiltation	Ambakunj-46	1 No

13	2019-20	CAMPA	North	Pond Construction	Amarkhua-12	1 No
14	2019-20	CAMPA	Madhya	Pond Construction	Nogaja RF-549	1 No
15	2019-20	CAMPA	East MNP	Stop Dam	Balarpur-112	1 No
16	2019-20	CAMPA	North	Stop Dam	Bhurakho-35	1 No
17	2019-20	CAMPA	Madhya	Stop Dam	Chand RF-527	1 No
18	2019-20	CAMPA	East MNP	Stop Dam	Balarpur-127	1 No
19	2019-20	CAMPA	North	Anicut Construction	Jhirn-6	1 No
20	2019-20	CAMPA	East	Anicut Construction	Karai south-114	1 No
21	2019-20	CAMPA	North	Range Office	Satanwara	1 No
22	2019-20	CAMPA		Building		1 No
23	2019-20	CAMPA	East	wall construction in Kanji house	Surwaya west	109 rm
24	2019-20	CAMPA	East	wall construction in Kanji house	Kanthi	109 rm

xiv. Panna Tiger reserve

13. Division wise Expenditure Details

SlNo	Forest Circle	Forest Division	Administrative District	Financial Expanses (CA+NPV)			
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2019-20
1	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur				
2		Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh				
3		South Panna	Panna				
4		North Panna	Panna				
5	Gwalior	Gwalior	Gwalior				
6		Sheopur Kala	Sheopur				
7		Morena	Morena				
8		Datia	Datia				
9		Bhind	Bhind				
10	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	Shivpuri				
11		Guna	Guna				
12		Ashok nagar	Ashok Nagar				
13		Panna Tiger Reserve	Panna				
14		Madhav National Park	Shivpuri				

Chapter - V

Site Verification of Implementation

1. Plantation Activities

1

1	District	Shivpuri	2	Division	Shivpuri
3	Forest Range/Beat	Satanvara	4	Village	Shankarpura
5	Panchayat	Karai Ahmadpur	6	Block	Shivpuri
7	Tehsil	Shivpuri	8	Compartment No.	P-938
			9	Khasra No.	
10	Location	Lat:- Long:-	11	Year of Plantation	2018-19
12	Type of Plantation CA/NPV	CAMPA	13	Irrigated/Unirrigated	Irrigated
14	Category of Plantation	Mislaneous	15	Fuelwood, RDF, Greening of Barren hills etc.)	
16	No. of Plants Planted	31000			
17	Name of Species Planted	Shisham Chiraul, Siras, Aonla, Karanj, Jangle jalebi, Neem etc	18	Teak, Misc, Bamboo etc	
19	Area of Plantation recorded in Ha, or in meter in case of linear plantation	19	20	Actual area using PDA/GPS or in meters in case of linear plantations	19
21	Name of Evaluator	A. B. Jha	22	Designation of Evaluator	Team Leader & Forestry Expert
23	Dates of Evaluation	19.10.2021			

Field Photographs

2

1	District	Shivpuri	2	Division	Shivpuri
3	Forest Range/Beat	Karera	4	Village	Jugha
5	Panchayat	Jugha	6	Block	Karera
7	Tehsil	Shivpuri	8	Compartment No.	R457-458
			9	Khasra No.	
10	Location	Lat:- 25 28 27 Long:- 78 04 19	11	Year of Plantation	2015
12	Type of Plantation CA/NPV	CAMPA	13	Irrigated/Unirrigated	unirrigated
14	Category of Plantation	Mislaneous	15	Fuelwood, RDF, Greening of Barren hills etc.)	
16	No. of Plants Planted	140000			
17	Name of Species Planted	Shisham, Karanj Chiraul, Nim, Siras, Aonla, Bahera	18	Teak, Misc, Bamboo etc	
19	Area of Plantation recorded in Ha, or in meter in case of linear plantation	105	20	Actual area using PDA/GPS or in meters in case of linear plantations	105
21	Name of Evaluator	Satish Kumar	22	Designation of Evaluator	Forestry Expert
23	Dates of Evaluation	19.10.2021			

Field Photographs

3 Basic information

1	District	Shivpuri	2	Division	Shivpuri
3	Forest Range/Beat	Satanvara	4	Village	Kaikhoda
5	Panchayat	Kaikhoda	6	Block	Shivpuri
7	Tehsil	Shivpuri	8	Compartment No.	R-45
			9	Khasra No.	
10	Location	Lat:- 25 39 01 Long:- 78 00 29	11	Year of Plantation	2016
12	Type of Plantation CA/NPV	CAMPA	13	Irrigated/Unirrigated	Irrigated
14	Category of Plantation	Mislaneous	15	Fuelwood, RDF, Greening of Barren hills etc.)	
16	No. of Plants Planted	33600			
17	Name of Species Planted	Shisham Karanj Bans	18	Teak, Misc, Bamboo etc	
19	Area of Plantation recorded in Ha, or in meter in case of linear plantation	21.24	20	Actual area using PDA/GPS or in meters in case of linear plantations	21.24
21	Name of Evaluator	Anil Sahu	22	Designation of Evaluator	Field Associate
23	Dates of Evaluation	19.10.2021			

Field Photographs

4. Basic information

1	District	Shivpuri	2	Division	Shivpuri
3	Forest Range/Beat	Satanvara	4	Village	Birch
5	Panchayat	Birchi	6	Block	Shivpuri
7	Tehsil	Shivpuri	8	Compartment No.	R467
			9	Khasra No.	
10	Location	Lat:- 25 38 49 Long:- 78 03 43	11	Year of Plantation	2018
12	Type of Plantation CA/NPV	CAMPA	13	Irrigated/Unirrigated	Irrigated
14	Category of Plantation	Mislaneous	15	Fuelwood, RDF, Greening of Barren hills etc.)	
16	No. of Plants Planted	58000			
17	Name of Species Planted	Shisam Karanj, Chirol, Nim, Siras, Paras Pipal, Jamun etc.	18	Teak, Misc, Bamboo etc	
19	Area of Plantation recorded in Ha, or in meter in case of linear plantation	19	20	Actual area using PDA/GPS or in meters in case of linear plantations	19
21	Name of Evaluator	Satish Kumar	22	Designation of Evaluator	Forestry Expert
23	Dates of Evaluation	20.10.2021			

Field Photographs

5 Basic information for

1	District	Shivpuri	2	Division	Shivpuri
3	Forest Range/Beat	Kolaras	4	Village	Berasia
5	Panchayat	Tila	6	Block	Kolaras
7	Tehsil	Kolaras	8	Compartment No.	Hirapur R-94
			9	Khasra No.	
10	Location	Lat:- 25 12 31.4 Long:- 77 40 12.72	11	Year of Plantation	2016
12	Type of Plantation CA/NPV	NPV	13	Irrigated/Unirrigated	unirrigated
14	Category of Plantation	Mislaneous	15	Fuelwood, RDF, Greening of Barren hills etc.)	
16	No. of Plants Planted	50000			
17	Name of Species Planted	Shisam Karanj, Chirol, Nim	18	Teak, Misc, Bamboo etc	
19	Area of Plantation recorded in Ha, or in meter in case of linear plantation	50	20	Actual area using PDA/GPS or in meters in case of linear plantations	50
21	Name of Evaluator	A B Jha	22	Designation of Evaluator	Forestry Expert
23	Dates of Evaluation	20.10.2021			

Field Photographs

6 Basic information

1	District	Shivpuri	2	Division	Shivpuri
3	Forest Range/Beat	Kolaras	4	Village	Tila
5	Panchayat	Tila	6	Block	Kolaras
7	Tehsil	Kolaras	8	Compartment No.	Berasia P-1222
			9	Khasra No.	
10	Location	Lat:- 25 13 41 Long:- 77 39 30	11	Year of Plantation	2018
12	Type of Plantation CA/NPV	NPV	13	Irrigated/Unirrigated	unirrigated
14	Category of Plantation	Mislaneous	15	Fuelwood, RDF, Greening of Barren hills etc.)	
16	No. of Plants Planted	25000			
17	Name of Species Planted	Bans Teak Khamer Shisham Chirol Aonla	18	Teak, Misc, Bamboo etc	
19	Area of Plantation recorded in Ha, or in meter in case of linear plantation	25	20	Actual area using PDA/GPS or in meters in case of linear plantations	25
21	Name of Evaluator	A B Jha	22	Designation of Evaluator	Forestry Expert
23	Dates of Evaluation	20.10.2021			

Field Photographs

7 Basic information

1	District	Shivpuri	2	Division	Shivpuri
3	Forest Range/Beat	Karera	4	Village	Chhirari
5	Panchayat	Chhirari	6	Block	Karera
7	Tehsil	Karera	8	Compartment No.	R448, 449
			9	Khasra No.	
10	Location	Lat:- 25 30 44 Long:- 78 02 23	11	Year of Plantation	2019
12	Type of Plantation CA/NPV	NPV	13	Irrigated/Unirrigated	unirrigated
14	Category of Plantation	Mislaneous	15	Fuelwood, RDF, Greening of Barren hills etc.)	
16	No. of Plants Planted	50000			
17	Name of Species Planted	Siris Shisham Chirol Aonla etc	18	Teak, Misc, Bamboo etc	
19	Area of Plantation recorded in Ha, or in meter in case of linear plantation	50	20	Actual area using PDA/GPS or in meters in case of linear plantations	50
21	Name of Evaluator	Satish Kumar	22	Designation of Evaluator	Forestry Expert
23	Dates of Evaluation	21.10.2021			

Field Photographs

8 Basic information

1	District	Shivpuri	2	Division	Shivpuri
3	Forest Range/Beat	Badarvas	4	Village	Madha
5	Panchayat	Madha	6	Block	Badarvas
7	Tehsil	Badarvas	8	Compartment No.	R-243
			9	Khasra No.	
10	Location	Lat:- 25 05 16 Long:- 77 47 44	11	Year of Plantation	2019
12	Type of Plantation CA/NPV	NPV	13	Irrigated/Unirrigated	unirrigated
14	Category of Plantation	Mislaneous	15	Fuelwood, RDF, Greening of Barren hills etc.)	
16	No. of Plants Planted	38000			
17	Name of Species Planted	Neem Siris Shisham Chirol Aonla etc	18	Teak, Misc, Bamboo etc	
19	Area of Plantation recorded in Ha, or in meter in case of linear plantation	40	20	Actual area using PDA/GPS or in meters in case of linear plantations	40
21	Name of Evaluator	Satish Kumar	22	Designation of Evaluator	Forestry Expert
23	Dates of Evaluation	21.10.2021			

Field Photographs

2. Species Planted under CAMPA Plantation

Species planted in the verified sites are mixed type Teak, Neem, Chirol, Siras, Sisham, karanja, Aonla Jangli Jalebi, Bans etc.. The saplings used for plantation are healthy and good size. At almost all sites saplings are provided by Reasearch Wings permanent nursery. The Shivpuri Division provided the required quantity of plants one year before to R&D Division, this estimation help them to arrange qualitative materials as per requirements.

2. Quantitative Aspects

I. Plantation

Methodology:- 10% plantation will be randomly selected from various divisions. The sampling intensity for evaluation will be nearly 10% for block plantations. For every hectare of plantation, the evaluation needs to be done on a 30 m. X 30 m. plot. Each plot needs to be marked on a map of plantation area, which needs to be attached with this sheet. The GPS coordinates of all such (30 m x 30 m) plots also need to be provided. In case of linear plantation, evaluation of every 10th tree/planted sapling of each row needs to be done for 25% of its length on per running km. basis.

Plot No.	GPS coordinates of center of plot	No. of plants planted	Condition of plants		Avg. height of live plants (in cm.)	Avg. collar girth (in cm)
			No. of live plants	No. of dead plants		
I	25° 37' 34" 77° 43' 47"	150	141	9	365	26
	25° 37' 42" 77° 43' 46"	110	106	4	180	16
	25° 37' 40" 77° 43' 42"	150	135	15	165	18
II	25° 39' 08.9" 78°03' 3.0"	150	121	29	457	28
	25° 39' 06.7" 78°03' 0.6"	150	132	18	640	32
	25° 39' 06.0" 78°03' 0.2"	100	84	16	160	19
	25° 39' 4.18" 78°03' 0.46"	150	132	18	640	32
III	25° 39' 4.12" 78°02' 58.37"	100	84	16	160	19
	25° 38' 47" 78°03' 22"	150	97	53	91	14
	25° 38' 48.566" 78°03' 19.032"	140	114	26	120	15
IV	25 38 49 78 03 43	150	140	10	160	18

Plot No.	GPS coordinates of center of plot	No. of plants planted	Condition of plants		Avg. height of live plants (in cm.)	Avg. collar girth (in cm)
			No. of live plants	No. of dead plants		
	25 38 56 78 03 41	150	137	13	140	18
	25 38 44 78 03 42	120	96	24	155	19
	25 38 46 78 03 33	120	108	12	160	18
	25 38 4778 03 34	140	119	21	140	18
V	25 12 31.4 77 40 12.72	100	89	11	200	18
	25 12 35 77 40 19	100	88	12	190	20
	25 12 41 77 40 16	100	92	8	220	20
	25 12 43 77 40 18	100	81	19	220	18
	25 12 34 77 40 20	100	92	8	210	18
VI	25 13 42 77 39 31	100	89	11	210	18
	25 13 42 77 39 35	100	85	15	200	20
	25 13 46 77 39 33	90	78	12	190	20
VII	25 30 42 78 02 22	100	89	11	210	18
	25 30 42 78 02 20	100	85	15	200	20
	25 30 41 78 02 22	90	78	12	190	20
VIII	25 05 15 77 47 44	100	91	9	120	15
	25 05 14 77 47 48	100	87	13	90	15
	25 05 14 77 47 49	100	86	14	115	15
	Total	3410	2956	454		
	Average				217.17	19.48

Summary Sheet (Prepared based on above table)Total plots surveyed for the plantation **8**

No. of plants planted	No. of live plants	Mortality Rate	Average height of live plants (in cm)	Avg. collar girth (in cm)
3410	2956	13.3%	217.17	19.48

Average mortality rate in percentage (combined of all species) based on above table 13.3%

Score:-

400

For mortality rate less than 10%= 500 points, 11 to 20%=400 points, 21 to 30%=300 points, 31 to 40%=200 points, 41 to 50% = 100 point, above 50%=0 points.

3. Plantation Type and number of trees

On the basis of sample data, the survival percentage of planted tree, taking into account different categories of plantation such as ANR with gap, Bald hills plantation, Block plantation, Urjavan and compensatory ANR with gap plantation is calculated. As extent of survival rate under each category of plantation is above 86.73 percent, plantation performance is viewed satisfactory.

4. Height and GBH of Sampled out Trees

Average height of tree calculated as 217.17 and Girth at Collar height as more than 19 cms.

II. Soil and water conservation measures

(10% of such works will be evaluated in each division based on random selection from Measurement Books)

Size of Contour trenches			
Contour trench Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.			
No of Contour trenches			
In Measurement Book	In field	% variation (+/-)	

	Score:-	

For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.

Check Dam

Check dam Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Quantity of check dam in MB (cum)	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length) in field	Actual quantity of check dam (cum)	% variation (+/-)
				Score:-	

For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.

Vegetative Barriers

Vegetative Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length) in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	

For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.

Terracing

Terracing Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length) in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	

For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.

Nala Bunds			
Nala bunds Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.			
K.T. Weirs			
K.T. Weirs Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.			
Percolation Tank			
Percolation Tank Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length) in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.			
Well digging			
Well digging Id/No.	Size (II * Diameter 2 /4* Depth) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (II Diameter2 /4 * Depth) in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.			

Well deepening					
Well deepening Id/No.	Size (Depth) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (depth) in field	% variation (+/-)		
		Score:-			
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					
Gully plugging					
Gully plugging Id/No.	Size (Width * Height * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Height * Length) in field	% variation (+/-)		
		Score:-			
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					
Contour Bunding					
Contour Bunding Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Quantity of check dam in MB (cum)	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length) in field	Actual quantity of check dam Contour Bunding (cum)	% variation (+/-)
			Score:-		
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					
Farm Bunding					
Farm Bunding Id/No.	Size (Width * Height * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Height * Length) in field	% variation (+/-)		
		Score:-			

For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.

I. Soil and water conservation measures

(10% of such works will be evaluated in each division based on random selection from Measurement Books)

Size of Contour trenches					
Contour trench Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length in field	% variation (+/-)		
		Score:-			
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					
No of Contour trenches					
In Measurement Book	In field	% variation (+/-)			
		Score:-			
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					
Check Dam					
Check dam Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Quantity of check dam in MB (cum)	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length) in field	Actual quantity of check dam (cum)	% variation (+/-)
				Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					
Vegetative Barriers					
Vegetative Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length in field		% variation (+/-)	

		Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.			
Terracing			
Terracing Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.			
Nala Bunds			
Nala bunds Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.			
K.T. Weirs			
K.T. Weirs Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.			
Percolation Tank			
Percolation Tank Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length) in field	% variation (+/-)
		Score:-	
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.			
Well digging			
Well digging Id/No.	Size (II * Diameter 2 /4* Depth) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (II Diameter2 /4 * Depth) in field	% variation (+/-)

					Score:-
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					
Well deepening					
Well deepening Id/No.	Size (Depth) in Measurement Book		Actual Size (depth) in field		% variation (+/-)
					Score:-
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					
Gully plugging					
Gully plugging Id/No.	Size (Width * Height * Length) in Measurement Book		Actual Size (Width * Height * Length) in field		% variation (+/-)
					Score:-
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					
Contour Bunding					
Contour Bunding Id/No.	Size (Width * Depth * Length) in Measurement Book	Quantity of check dam in MB (cum)	Actual Size (Width * Depth * Length) in field	Actual quantity of check dam Contour Bunding (cum)	% variation (+/-)
					Score:-
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					
Farm Bunding					
Farm Bunding Id/No.	Size (Width * Height * Length) in Measurement Book		Actual Size (Width * Height * Length) in field		% variation (+/-)
					Score:-
For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.					

III. Wildlife Habitat Improvement

Pasture development/Wildlife Habitat Improvement of Grassland

Pasture development Id/No.	Area (Width * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width Length) in field	% variation (+/-)	Quality of work Good/ Average/ Poor	Remarks Presence or indirect signs pellet, dung, nests, sighting record of all works done in Wildlife Habitat Improvement
				Score:-	

For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.

For Quality of work for Good=10 points, Average=5 point, Poor= 0 point.

Chain Link Fence/Barbed wire fencing/CPT/CPW

Chain Link Fence Id/No.	Size (Height X Length) and no. of strand in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Height X Length) and no. of strand in Measurement Book	% variation (+/-)	Present status - Intact/ Worn out/ effectiveness of work
				Score:-

For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.

Fire line (10% of all fire lines will be randomly selected from Measurement Books)

Fire line Id	Length * width of fire line in Measurement Book	Actual Length * width of fire line	% variation (+/-)
			Score:-

For average variation less than 10%= 10 points, 11 to 20% = 8 points, 21 to 30%=6 points, 31 to 40%= 4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50% = 0 point.

IV. Status of protection

Criteria	Remark
1. Fire Protection	Excellent/Average/Poor
2. Protection from grazing	Excellent/Average/Poor
3. Protection from insects/diseases	Excellent/Average/Poor
4. Roll of watcher in protection	Excellent/Average/Poor
Score:-	

Assign 10 points for each 'excellent', 5 point for each 'average', and 0 point for each 'poor'. Mention the average points for all structures in the box.

V. Civil Works

Crop Protection Wall (Dry Rubber Masonry)			
Crop Protection Wall Id/No.	Size (Width * Height * Length) in Measurement Book	Actual Size (Width * Height *Length)	in field % variation (+/-)
Score:-			

For average variation less than 10%=10 points, 11 to 20%=8 points, 21 to =30%= 6 points, 31 to 40%=4 points, 41 to 50%=2 points, above 50%= 0 point.

Building Works/CC Road/Rapta/Stop dam/talab and others civil works (Office, Residential quarter, Barricade, Forest camp, Pump house, etc.)	
Building Id	Forest Guard Quarter, Kolaras
Site Location	Good/ Fair / Poor
Serving the intended purpose	Good/ Fair / Poor
Structurally sound and free of cracks	Good/ Fair / Poor
Free of dampness and leakage	Good/ Fair / Poor
Overall finish and look	Good/ Fair / Poor
Variation from sanction measurement.	
Score:-	
50	

For average variation less than 10%=10 points, 11 to 20%=5 points, above 20%= 0 point. Assign 10 points for each 'good', 5 point for each 'fair', and 0 point for each 'poor'. Mention the average points for all structures in the box.

Bore Wells- Automatic, Semi-automatic, Manually operated		
Bore well Id/No.	Automatic/Semiautomatic/ Manually operated	Present status – Working/Out of order
Score:-		

Assign 10 points for each 'Working, and 0 point for each 'Out of order' and mention the average for all bore wells in the box.

VI. Equipments

Sr. No.	Equipment	Total No. purchased	No. of Working units	No. of non-functional units
1	PDA			
2	Computer			
3	GPS			
4	Lab			

	Equipment			
5	Vehicle			
6	Drone			
7	Wireless			
8	Others			
	Total			
			Score :-	

Note :- This information needs to be collected at divisional office level only.

Assign 10 points for each 'working', and 0 point for each non-functional unit, and mention the average score for each in the box as well as in the Assessment Sheet under the heading 'Equipments'.

VII. People's involvement in planning and execution of project

Note 1:- To be filled only if JFMC exists in the site.

Note 2:- 10% of all micro-plans will be evaluated randomly.

Names and designations of the functionaries with whom the evaluator has interacted ?

Name	Division	Range	Designation	Date
Mr. Devendra Kumar Paliwal IFS	Shivpuri		CCF	21.10.2021
Mr Manoj Kumar	Shivpuri		ACF Shivpuri	19.10.2021
	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	RFO	19.10.2021
	Shivpuri	Satanvara	RFO	19.10.2021
	Shivpuri	Kolaras	RFO	20.10.2021
	Shivpuri	Karera	RFO	20.10.2021

VII a. Micro planning (Information to be collected from Range office)

A	Micro plan prepared or not ?	Yes/No
B	Approval of micro plan by Gram Sabha/JFMC/Panchayat ?	Yes/No
C	C. Approval of activities (Plantation and Others) by Gram Sabha/JFMC	Yes/No
	Score:-	15

5 point for each 'Yes' in column A, B and C. The same to be mentioned in the box as well in the Assessment Sheet in Chapter 5 of Schedule 3 under the heading 'Micro planning'.

VII b. Entry point activity (EPA)

(Information to be collected from Range office)

10% Ranges where Entry point activities have been implemented will be randomly selected)

A	B	C	D
Name of JFMCs	Assets created	Present utility Yes/No	Sign board installed or not? Yes/No
All 8 visited sites	Plantation	Yes	Yes
		Score:-	10

5 points for 'Yes' in each column C and D. Put the average score for all JFMCs evaluated in the box as well as in the Assessment Sheet in Chapter 5 of Schedule 3 under the heading 'Entry point activity'.

VII c. JFM meetings (Information to be collected from JFMC/Range office)

S. No.	No. of general body meetings of JFMCs held in last 12 months	No. of executive body meeting of JFMCs held in last 12 months
1	2	1
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
Score:-		20

5 points for each meeting across both the categories, subject to maximum 40 points. The same to be mentioned as score in the box as well as in the Assessment Sheet in Chapter 5 of Schedule 3 under the heading 'JFM meetings'.

VII d. Maintenance of register/records of JFMCs (Information to be collected from JFMC/Range office)

Documents	Plantation journals	Project report	Cash book	Pass book	Store register
Status	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
Documents	Voucher ledger				
Status	Yes/No				
				Score:-	60

10 points for in each 'Yes'. The same to be mentioned as score in the box as well as in the Assessment Sheet in Chapter 5 of Schedule 3 under the heading 'Maintenance of register/ records of JFMCs'.

VII e. Number of people benefited from project

Total population of village	No. of people benefited from the project	Percentage of beneficiaries to total population
Score:-		15

0.25 point per 'percentage of beneficiaries to total population'.

VII f. Migration status

Whether CAMPA project helped to reduce migration?	Yes/No	
		Score:-

10 points for Yes' and 0 point for No.

VII g. Transparency of work (Information to be collected from Panchayat office/JFMC members/Range office)

A	B	C	D
Name of JFMC	Particular of sanctioned work under CAMPA	Social Audit Yes/No	If 'Yes' then mention the date
8	Plantation	Yes/No	

		Score:-	0
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10 points for 'Yes'. In case of more than one JFMC/sanctioned works, calculate average points.

VII h. Involvement of SC/ST/BPL (Information to be collected from Range office)

S. No.	Particular of Sanctioned work under CAMPA	Amount	% wage employment of SC	%wage employment of ST	%wage employment of BPL
				Score:-	

Total the three percentages (% wage employment of SC, ST, and BPL), and divide by 4. The same to be mentioned as score in the box as well as in the Assessment Sheet in Chapter 5 of Schedule 3 under the heading 'Involvement of SC/ST/BPL'.

In case percentage of SC, ST, and BPL families in a village is less than 10%, omit the score in the box.

VIII. Monitoring & Evaluation done by MPFD

S.No.	Date of assessment	Name and Designation	Remark
	03.07.2019	SDoF,	Good
	31.08.2019	SDoF,	Good
	02.10.2019	SDoF,	Good
		Score:-	30

10 points for each assessment carried out on different dates, subject to maximum 40 points.

IX. Verification of project area

Whether the work site registered online at http://egreenwatch.nic.in/ ?	(Yes/No)
	Score:-
	30

30 points for 'Yes' and 0 point for 'No'. If yes, current status on the portal be verified.

X. Financial targets and achievement

This will be done for 10% of forest divisions where CAMPA works have been undertaken.

Note:- To be filled for all relevant FYs separately and the information will be collected from Range office.

CAMPA Work Id	Financial Target	Financial Achievement	% achievement (Actual/Target)X100
2015-16			
Range			
Division			
Circle			
2016-17			
Range			
Division			
Circle			
2017-18			
Range			
Division			
Circle			
2018-19			

Range			
Division			
Circle			
		Score:-	300
Calculate average score of '% financial achievement', multiply by 3.			

3. Qualitative Aspects

Focus group discussion (FGD)

FGD will be conducted for 10% villages in which CAMPA works were undertaken Note:- FGD to be conducted with around 15 villagers in a common place within the village. The 15 villagers should ideally have following composition: 1-2 office bearers of JFMC, atleast 2 women, atleast 2 BPL households, remaining participants should not be office bearers of JFMC. Photographs of all FGDs conducted to be attached along with final report as annexure.

Date of FGD: 20.10.2021

No.	Name	Male/ Female	Office Bearer (tick)	BPL (tick)	Non- office Bearer (tick)	PVTG (tick)	SC (tick)	ST (tick)	OBC (tick)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

I. Impact of awareness generation campaign	
i. Are villagers aware of the processes and practices of CAMPA ?	Yes/ No
(Yes= 1, No= 0)	1
ii. Whether any special Gram Sabha/JFMC meeting held in village to explain the local population about CAMPA ?	Yes/ No

(Yes= 1, No= 0)					0	
iii. Whether any micro plan and working plan was prepared in the JFMCs/Gram Sabha before starting of CAMPA work ?					Yes/ No	
(Yes= 1, No= 0)					1	
iv. Whether any micro plan and working plan was approved in the JFMCs/Gram Sabha before starting of CAMPA work ?					Yes/ No	
Total the scores obtained above (maximum is four).				Score:-	1	
					3	
II. Identification of approved site for plantation						
Whether treatment map was prepared for plantation?					Yes/ No	
(Yes=3, No=0)					3	
Whether Plantation area was divided into sectors?					Yes/ No	
(Yes=3, No=0)				Score:-	3	
III. Increase in Forest Area						
Has the forest cover of the area increased/decreased after the implementation of CAMPA project? (Tick the appropriate cell)						
Improved		Marginally Improved	Unchanged	Worsened		
			Score:-		3	
(Improved=5 points, Marginally Improved =3 points, Unchanged= 1 point, Worsened=0 point)						
IV. CAMPA Benefits						
List the benefits that the villagers are getting due to implementation of CAMPA project.						
1	livelihood as daily wage					
2	Check migration					
3	greenary in area					
4	fuelwood and fodder					
5	Soil conservation and water table increases					
Assign 5 points for each benefit listed above, subject to maximum 25 points.						
				Score:-	25	
V. Project Awareness						
i. Do the members in FGD know about approximate budget sanctioned under CAMPA for their GP/JFMC?						
(Yes =5, No = 0 point)						5
ii. Are the members in FGD satisfied with the type of works being carried out under CAMPA?						
(Yes =5, No = 0 point)						5
iii. Whether the progress of works were technically supervised by MPFD officials/JFMC Secretary/village sarpanch ?						

(Yes =5, No = 0 point)					5
iv. Do the members in FGD know about the existence of record books/vouchers maintained assessment of CAMPA work ?					
(Yes =5, No = 0 point)					5
		Score:-	5		
Total the scores obtained under this heading (maximum is 20).					
VI. Transparency, maintenance and payments					
i. Whether the village committees were involved in (tick all applicable)					
a.) Project planning.					5
b.) Project implementation.					5
c). Usufruct sharing mechanism					0
d). Any formal arrangement involved in sharing of intermediate or final produce of the project activities.					5
(5 points for each tick marked above)					
i. In how many days the wage payments were made after the work ?					4
(Weekly based=6 points, within 15 days = 4 points, Within 30 days=2 points, more than 30 days = 1 points,					
		Score:-	19		
Total the scores obtained under this heading (maximum is 30).					
IV. Maintenance of assets created					
Sr. No.	Asset	Responsibility	Status (Well-maintained / Not maintained)		
1					
2					
3					
4					
		Score:-	20		
20 points for well maintained assets, 0 point for not maintained assets. Mention the average points for all structures in the box.					

4. Critical Comments of Third Party

1. Project constraints/limitations

What were the constraints/limitations faced by the project authority based on evaluator'?

Specify	
2. Suggestions for improvement	
Whether there is any scope of improving the project output?	
Specify	
Whether the project authorities have felt any need of improving upon any particular activity on methodology?	
Specify	
Whether the people of the project area feel any need to improve any particular aspects of the project ?	
Specify	
Whether the project should be continued on the same lines or some modifications are necessary	
Specify	
Any other relevant recommendation	
Specify	

3. If Project is failed then main reason of failure.

Specify

5. Assessment Sheet (Based on Observations)

Quantitative Aspects (A)			
Sr. No.	Main Heading	Total Marks	Score
I	Plantation	500	400
II	Soil and Water Conservation Measures	130	0
III	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	40	0
IV	Status of protection	10	0
V	Civil Works	40	50
VI	Equipments	70	0
VII	People's involvement in planning and execution of project	-	
a	Micro planning	15	15
b	Entry point activity	10	10
c	JFM meetings	40	20
d	Maintenance of register/records of JFMCs	60	60
e	Number of people benefited from project	25	15
f	Migration status	10	0
g	Transparency of work	10	0
h	Involvement & of SC/ST//BPL	10	0
VIII	Monitoring & Evaluation done by MPFD	40	30
IX	Verification of project area	30	30
X	Financial targets and achievement	300	0
	Total (A)	1340	630
Qualitative Aspects (B)			
I	Impact of awareness generation campaign	3	1
II	Identification of approved/ site for plantation	3	3
III	Increase in Forest Area	5	0
IV	CAMPA benefits	25	25
V	Project Awareness	20	5
VI	Transparency, maintenance and payments	30	19
VII	Maintenance of assets created	20	20
	Total (b)	106	73
	Grand Total (A+B)	1446	703

5. Satellite Imagery of visited Plots

Chapter - VI

Suggestions & Recommendations

1. The plantations, particularly at Hill to wasteland, need special attention with regular monitoring.
2. Fixing of proper signboards for CAMPA must be ensured, wherever absent.
3. The plantation activities in remote areas may be provided with approach roads and watch & ward facilities.
4. Regular or timely release of funds should be ensured for timely weeding and casualty replacement works.
5. Agroforestry models may also be taken up under the scheme on non-forest lands. Silvicultural audit of development interventions in forests should be carried out on periodic basis along with suitable research and technical inputs.
6. Community Nurseries nearby the plantation sites may be encouraged. Nursery activities and plantation establishment in the forest areas adjoining the villages have helped to provide employment to the individuals near to their place of habitation at least for a period of 3 months in a year.
7. Species diversity may be also ensured in case of aonla plantations.
8. Identification of prioritized and suitable species and studies on prioritization of location specific species for compensatory afforestation should be conducted.
9. Regular patrolling is required to stop encroachment and illicit felling inside as well as control of forest fire in adjacent plantations to protect the recent CAMPA plantations.
10. Plantation journals should be regularly maintained and made available during assessment.
11. Efforts should be given to generate awareness on providing social fencing for protection of the plantations at all stages by providing some indirect incentives to the local population.
12. A fire line should be ensured for every plantation as a precautionary measure. The same can also be used as a path while inspection particularly in border areas.
13. The check dams may be supported it with biological stabilization measures to integrate with the mechanical measures for their long term stability.
14. In recent plantation at a few locations, the large sized tree species are planted with 3m x 3m spacing, corrective measures may be taken for these newly established plantations.
15. While selecting sites for construction of FPU quarters, supply of water etc. must be looked into so that it's occupied by the field staff. Utilization with occupancy and proper maintenance may also be assured.

Photographs
